





## HOLD IN THE CHIMNEY.

### THE SINGULAR MISHAP TO A THIEF.

He Screams When He Sees That a Fire Is About to Be Built Under Him—A Ludicrous Situation.

PALESTINE, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—A ludicrous attempt to commit burglary occurred here last night. A negro named Bobb Nalls spent some time yesterday afternoon in the store of Mr. F. Hopkins, and decided on his plan to get in the store last night. So when night came he went to the rear window in the store and broke out the glass, but failed to get in because of the iron bars across the window.

GOING DOWN THE CHIMNEY. He then conceived the idea of going down the chimney, so he climbed up on the awning and from there to the top of the house, which is only one story high. He then, to rid himself of all encumbrances and make himself as small as possible, stripped himself of every article of his clothing, left them on top of the house and slipped himself into the chimney, but the chimney, instead of being open with the old-fashioned large flue and large, open fireplace, was one built for a grate in which to burn coal, and had a very small flue and throat, consequently Nalls got stuck about two-thirds of the way down he stuck.

THREE HE STUCK. He could neither go down nor up, so there he stuck from 12 o'clock till day. He yelled and sung, but could get no help until parties went in the store to make a fire this morning when he made a desperate effort to get up. He was being pulled under him. They got a couple of negro men to go on top of the house and let down a rope, which the thief got hold of, and they pulled him out, when he had the appearance of being covered about a quarter of an inch thick with soot. He made a full confession, waived commitment trial, and went to jail.

ELBERTON'S MILITARY MEN. The military spirit seems to be thoroughly aroused in Elberton since the great success of the fair recently held by the Elbert Light Infantry. The company is satisfied now that the people of the town are ready to support their efforts to make themselves a first class company, and they are using every effort and energy to accomplish that end. They have been preparing for some time, and will endeavor to stand their hand with some of the older companies of the state.

MADISON'S NEW HOTEL. The new Madison Hotel, our new hotel, is now in full blast, and is crowded with guests. Manager J. H. Glenn proposes to make this house the best hotel in the state, so far as fare and good lodging is concerned. Messrs. W. Beardon and S. A. Turrell deserve the thanks of our whole city for the completion of this long-felt want, and Madison now boasts of as fine a hotel as any town of like size in middle Georgia. The building is equipped with electric bells and lights.

THE LAND IS RICH. Further Gold Discoveries in White County Reported.

NACOCHEE, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—Fresh interest was excited here on Saturday last by the discovery of another rich lode on the property of the St. George gold mining company. The strike was made on lot No. 59 in the third district of the county. The quartz is very rich in visible gold, and the vein is of every evidence of permanence. It has been opened up at this point from one hundred to two hundred feet apart, and varies in width from two to three feet. The quartz is expected to assay at least ten ounces to the ton. Mr. John Martin, managing director of the company, who recently arrived from London to take charge of the property, accompanied by Mr. H. H. Dean, of Gainesville, was busy yesterday inspecting what is practically a new and very rich mine, the newly discovered lode being pronounced by experts to be the most valuable discovery ever made in this district, and will without doubt greatly stimulate the mining industry all over the gold belt. The St. George company are now pushing on with the construction of their canal from the Chattahoochee river to their mines.

### BUCK'S FRIEND'S BROTHER

As in Jail in America Charged With Murder.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—Monroe Adams and Joe Dudley, who are charged with the burning of the store of Brown & French, Monday night, had a commitment trial before Judge Phillips today. A abundant evidence was introduced to warrant the holding of Adams until the superior court convenes, and he was accordingly committed to jail. Dudley was committed to jail, and is held for trial here, and also charged with the murder of Adams until the superior court convenes, and he was accordingly committed to jail.

### Burned to Death.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—The little six-year-old daughter of Mr. R. A. Crutcher, of this place, met a horrible death yesterday. While she was playing with her doll in her clothing closet, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Child-like, she ran screaming into the yard, where her body was burned almost to a cinder. Her death could have been prevented, had it not been for the fire.

### Death of Two Brothers.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—The funeral of Mr. William P. Milam, who died of yellow fever, took place at the Presbyterian church yesterday morning. Mr. Milam was about seventy-five years of age and a prominent citizen of this city. His brother, Madison Milam, died a few days before, and his death was also a result of yellow fever.

### Accidentally Shot Himself.

WARRENTON, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—While cleaning out the Ernest Lee, a lad of fifteen years, accidentally shot himself in the face. He was standing near the head of the boat, and while cleaning out the head, he fired a shot which entered his forehead in a serious accident, as the ball imbedded itself in the ceiling of the house. He did not know that the rifle was loaded.

### Destroyed by Fire.

ELLIOT, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—The registered distillery of M. V. Teon, which is located nine miles east of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning about 2 o'clock. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. This same distillery was burned about two years ago. Mr. Teon says that his loss will be about one thousand dollars.

### The Election for Ordinary.

ALBANY, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—An election for ordinary was held here today to supply the term of Judge J. J. Odum, resigned. There were two candidates, Mr. Sam W. Smith, oldest son of Captain S. S. Smith, and a brilliant young lawyer, and Mr. John W. Rust, an old soldier and assistant postmaster. The indications are that Mr. Smith is elected.

### The Valdosta Council Re-Elected.

VALDOSTA, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—At an election held here today Mr. W. L. Thomas was re-elected mayor without opposition. The board of aldermen, consisting of Messrs. J. O. Varnedee, J. M. Wilkerson, S. B. Godwin, I. M. Cook, A. Converse, Jr., and B. W. Bentley were also re-elected without opposition.

### Enlistments in the Colquitt Guards.

ALBANY, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—Forty men enlisted in the Colquitt Guards, Albany's brag colored company last night, and the muster rolls were forwarded to the governor today.

## SUITS FOR RECOVERY.

McDonough Subscribers Will Sue for the Return of Their Money. McDonough, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—When the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad was completed to this place, the citizens of this town subscribed for about \$15,000 worth of stock in the road, giving their notes for the same. When the notes came to maturity some of the subscribers refused to pay, stating as their reason that the officers of the road had made fraudulent statements as to the road's condition.

THE SUIT WAS. Suit was brought against Mr. G. G. Weems and the parties who refused to pay their note at maturity and a judgment was rendered against him in the superior court, Judge Boynton presiding. Messrs. Dicken & Boyon, attorneys for Mr. Weems, carried the case to the supreme court and succeeded in getting the judgment of the lower court reversed.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THIS subscription was paid when the notes matured, and a protest entered against said payment as that of Mr. Weems. It is currently reported on our streets today that all of the subscribers to the road at this place will commence suit at once to recover all money paid out to the Georgia Midland and Gulf road.

## A DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.

Hon. J. L. M. Curry, General Agent of the Peabody Fund. MACON, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—At the Brown house today, is Hon. J. L. M. Curry, general agent of the Peabody Fund, and a gentleman of much renown. Mr. Curry is a native of Spain under the Cleveland administration.

He was a member of the first confederate congress, and also, at one time, a member of the United States congress. He is returning from Florida, where he has been inspecting the different institutions of that state which receive endowments from the Peabody fund. He visited the different schools of Macon today, in company with Superintendent Zeller, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress of the schools. "A most notable feature," he says, "is one which I am very glad to see, and is the teaching of the principles of civility and politeness to the children of the public schools. In several places I have noticed the fact that these schools are attended mostly by people who are forced to leave their homes to get to school, and they are using every effort and energy to accomplish that end. They have been preparing for some time, and will endeavor to stand their hand with some of the older companies of the state."

## BOB REDDING CONVICTED.

A Noted Criminal Likely to Get Off Very Easy.

GRIFFIN, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—The superior court has been occupied with the case of the state against Bob Redding, charged with carrying concealed weapons. The jury, after being out a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty. Bob's counsel presented certificates from physicians to entitle him to be released on bond, and for this reason Judge Boynton imposed a fine of \$125, instead of the \$500 in the charge. Bob has sufficient money to pay his fine.

An attempt is being made to establish an old bill of indictment against him for assault with intent to murder an old citizen, a year ago, whose name is still a matter of public concern. Spalding is done with him, but a stubborn fight will be made against this extradition if he seeks to get him before the courts there.

## BARNES IS A REPUBLICAN.

And Is Said to Hold a Commission from President Harrison.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 12.—[Special.]—It has been stated here tonight by the prosecuting attorney that if M. Barnes, whose trial for the killing of Louis Owen in this city two years ago has just concluded in a mistrial, is a republican, and is now holding, although under indictment for murder, a position as postmaster at Thomasville, Ga., under President Harrison. The announcement has created considerable consternation. Barnes has had the sympathy of the people of this city, and is generally believed that, having been a democrat, he was, therefore, a democrat. Attorney General Brown, who presented Barnes, and who is a republican, gives out the information.

## HE WILL QUIT GEORGIA.

Rev. Sam P. Jones to Take Up His Residence in Kentucky.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., February 11.—[Special.]—Our people received with much regret the announcement that the Rev. Sam P. Jones is soon to take up his residence in the state of Kentucky. The famous evangelist will, on or about the 1st of June, remove to his beautiful farm at Eminence, thirty miles from Louisville. We understand that Mr. Jones's purpose is going to his Kentucky farm is to take a few years of much-needed rest. As he has often expressed a desire to spend his closing years not be permanent, and that he will return, after he has recuperated his health.

## They Made an Assignment.

NEW YORK, February 12.—[Special.]—Franklin Woodruff and Frank W. Woodruff, of the firm of Woodruff & Co., dealers in fish and salt, at 202 Produce exchange, made an assignment this afternoon to Edward H. Hobbs. They had extensive business in the city, and had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But for some difficulty in having its paper discounted. It is said that banks which lately made advances are the principal creditors, and that the firm had a large amount of property, including a large house on Broadway, which, according to a statement made to Bradstreet in 1887, were valued at \$1,100,000. The firm had a capital of \$1,000,000. But







# THE CONSTITUTION.

**PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.**  
*The Daily (Including Sunday).....\$10.00*  
*The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages)..... 2.00*  
*The Weekly (12 Pages)..... 1.00*  
 All Editions Sent Postpaid.  
 VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.  
 Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

**THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,**  
 INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,  
 Will be delivered to any address in the city at  
 TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.  
 Subscribe at once.

**THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION**  
 \$2 A YEAR.  
 SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.  
 ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 13, 1890.

## Afraid of the People.

That the republican party see the handwriting on the wall, prophesying its defeat before the people in the general congressional elections this fall, there can be no doubt.

The best evidence that the administration party is afraid of the people, is found in the desperate efforts the republicans in congress are making to thwart the will of the people, as it will be expressed in the next elections. Only a few days ago an Ohio representative introduced a bill in congress to require the next election of congressmen from Ohio to be made on the same district apportionment by which they are now elected. The Ohio legislature is democratic in both branches, and, with a democratic governor, the party of the people will undo the infamous apportionment the republicans of that state made to keep the congressional delegation in the hands of that party. By outrageous gerrymandering they have succeeded in electing five or six more republican congressmen than they were entitled to.

Now, that the democrats have control of the state and will make the new apportionment on the basis of 1890, the republicans are driven to the desperate alternative of losing several congressmen, or of resorting to the unprecedented and dangerous expedient of federal legislation, to enable them to retain their hold on the congressional delegation of that state.

Another instance of the same sort, but general in its nature, is the bill introduced by Senator Hoar. This measure provides that in all states congressmen shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by law, until congress apportions the new districts on the basis of the census of 1890; "any law of such states hereafter to be passed to the contrary notwithstanding."

Senator Hoar expresses the fear that an attempt will be made to make the new representative districts take effect at the next election, and that some states will gerrymander their redistricting for partisan interests.

Of course the republicans will make a desperate effort to pass some such law, for they have given evidence of their determination to leave no stone unturned to make the best use of their control of the legislative and executive departments of the administration.

Such revolutionary and high-handed proceedings as the republican majority in congress are resorting to, will be rebuked by the people, and the administration leaders realize the fact that they are playing their final engagement.

"Afraid of the people!"—their dying cry echoes through every state in the union. Well might they grasp at the drowning man's straw, for the waters of defeat are closing around them.

Afraid of the people! God grant that this country will never again witness such infamous proceedings in its national congress, as now characterize the deliberations of the representatives of the people of this great republic. The party that refuses to trust the people will not be trusted by the people.

Afraid of the people—no wonder the republicans in congress are trampling on the sacred rights guaranteed by the constitution, for the verdict of the people, made in accord with that grandest of all bulwarks of human liberty, will soon reinstate the party of the people and restore the country to the hands of those who love country before party.

## A Wild Western Paper.

Because Editor Jones, of the St. Louis Republic, opposes compulsory school laws, the Chicago Tribune denounces him as a Georgia cracker, and informs its readers that before the war the Georgia crackers had no chance to get an education.

It is true that our present public school system was not in existence before the war, but in those days no boy who was in earnest about obtaining an education ever went without it. Some of Georgia's greatest men started in life as poor boys, but they found it an easy matter to go through school and college, paying the bill later, or not at all, according to the terms of their contract.

It strikes us that Editor Jones opposes compulsory education, not because he is a Georgian, but because he sees the danger of state socialism and paternalism. The fact is, education is a private and personal matter, and the state has no more to do with it in a compulsory way than it has with the material and cut of a man's clothes and the articles of his religious creed. When Illinois passed a compulsory school law, it virtually abolished the head of the family, the old-fashioned daddy. The law has given no end of trouble already. The socialists claim that if their children are to be forced to go to school, when they are dependent upon their labor for food and clothes, the state must supply these necessities. Otherwise, it would be monstrous tyranny to reduce poor children to starvation and nakedness by law, and then compel them, in that condition, to go to school. The socialists have a stunning way of stating the case, but they are right.

Only a few weeks ago a poor widow in Illinois, who was unable to support her children without their work, neglected to send them to school. For this omission, a policeman arrested her, and she was sent to jail as a criminal.

If we cannot have general education without resorting to such brutal methods, it would be better to go back to our old ways, and do with less education.

## Doubtless our St. Louis contemporary

agrees with us in this view, and the fact will be duly noted that the Tribune does not attempt to argue the case with him. It simply calls him a "Georgia cracker" and a "secesh majah." It is all right. If the advocates of compulsory education have no more effective weapon of defense than abuse, their opponents have the best of it.

## Our Honored Guests.

Atlanta extends a hearty welcome to the distinguished visitors who will be present tonight at the chamber of commerce banquet.

Among our guests will be found some of the brainiest representatives of the culture, capital and enterprise of the north and west. They come as the ambassadors of the greatest states and cities of the country to see with their own eyes the empire state and the capital city of the new south.

It is unnecessary to say that these strangers within our gates are welcome, and more than welcome. If the good old fashion prevailed of formally voting them the freedom of the city, it would be superfluous, because it goes without saying that while they are here Atlanta is theirs.

These representative men of the north and west will see in this solid city of 90,000 people some of the best characteristics of the progressive commonwealths they claim as their own. They will see how southern pluck, energy and thrift have turned the ash heaps of 'sixty-five into a prosperous metropolis. They will look in vain for the redoubts and trenches that protected this historic town from a forty days baptism of fire and shot and shell. Not a trace remains of the scars of war—the gentle touch of Peace has healed them all.

Our northern and western friends will find themselves in the midst of a people whose steady work in behalf of law and order, peace and fraternity, and all the essentials of a re-united country speaks for itself. They will feel after the first greeting that the delegates from Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and Denver, as much at home here as they would be anywhere in this broad land.

It is pleasant to have these gentlemen with us. They are in the hands of their friends, and if they do not have a royal good time Atlanta will be disappointed.

## The Only Authorized Edition.

The title of the book, shortly to be published by Cassell & Co., of New York, for the benefit of Mr. Grady's family, is "Henry W. Grady—His Life, Writings and Speeches." This will be the only authorized book. It is copyrighted by Mrs. Henry W. Grady.

The volume will be prepared by Mr. Grady's co-workers on THE CONSTITUTION, and edited by Joel Chandler Harris. Much of the matter is new in type, and the work is progressing rapidly.

Any book, published by any other firm, professing to contain the life, writings and speeches of Mr. Grady, and advertised at a low price, is an unauthorized publication for the benefit of the publishers alone.

Remember that the genuine memorial volume is edited by Mr. Harris, and published by Cassell & Co. The matter contained in it is not accessible to outsiders, and will appear in no other book. The net proceeds of the work, after paying the publishing expenses, will go to Mr. Grady's family.

The only interest THE CONSTITUTION has in the matter is to aid in the preparation of a volume that will be worthy of its subject, and to guard the rightful beneficiaries against the attempt now being made by unauthorized publishers to bring out an unsatisfactory and incomplete book, against the wishes of those who have a right to be heard.

## Predictions for the Present Year.

Mr. Samuel Benner of Ohio, whose successful business predictions have attracted much attention during the past few years, has made his forecast for 1890.

Among other things, Mr. Benner says: "I predict that prices for iron and railroad stocks will advance and be considerably higher in 1890 than in 1889, and that 1890 will be the most prosperous year for the iron trade, railroads and for general business since 1881. Iron is the most useful of all metals—it is the monarch of all business, the barometer of commerce; it is the great Jupiter of trade, and when the iron industry is prosperous so is the general business of this country. I am now eleven months in Savannah, ready to buy, and the upward tendency of iron and better business for the year 1890, was considered by many persons as premature and would be a failure. The continued low prices had made them discouraged. Yet we have seen a prediction that iron will steadily advance since the middle of February."

Mr. Benner says that notwithstanding the apparent tightness of the money market, there is plenty of money for legitimate purposes, and good security will draw from the banks any amount that is needed. He goes on to say:

"The aggregate grain and cotton crops of the past year are the largest in the history of this country, which is an important factor for promoting profitable and voluminous trade, and, no doubt, was the foundation for the extensive business done during the closing months of 1889. Yet the advance in iron had commenced several months before the extent and outcome of the crops were known. The business outlook for the future, for the revival of trade, we may look in any direction and behold graineries bursting with the products of the land, factories employed to their fullest capacity, the hum of industry is now heard where a year ago all was silent as the tomb. Railroads were never more prosperous; they are unifying and consolidating their lines with immense traffic, and reaching out in all directions with new roads to accommodate the increasing business. There will be a boom in railroad stocks this year. The mining industry will feel the favorable influence of the coming spring; the increased demand for coal, and other minerals, with the revival and activity in general trade, will employ the full capacity of the labor of this country; the demand for labor will increase, making wages higher. The growing winter wheat has a favorable start, which is an indication of a large crop of wheat the coming summer. The crops of foreign countries are short and below an average, which will make a demand for our surplus grain and provisions. The balance of trade is in our favor. We observe, as a result of the brilliant outlook, that there is a universal scramble for property. British syndicates are sending their money to this country by the millions to buy our breweries, distilleries, railroads, flour mills, cotton and woolen factories, oil, and coal lands, turpentine, elevators, and all else they can invest in where there is a prospect of a reasonable profit. All Europe is excited about the scarcity of iron, and where the supply is to come from to meet the requirements of railway extension and military operations in the old countries. Prices have been advancing in England more rapidly than in this country. We are now in an era of commercial activity unequalled in the annals of trade. A production of 10,000,000 tons of pig iron will not supply the demand for 1890. No pig iron will be low at \$20 per ton. The price will advance above that figure this year. The growth of the United States is remarkable—60,000,000 of people; 300,000 miles of improved and cultivated land; 200,000 miles of railway; \$1,000,000,000 of gold money in circulation; a network of electric wires from ocean to ocean and a profusion of all the elements of wealth. The progress and improvement

in commerce, manufactures and agriculture surpass anything known in the world's history. The liberal quotation from Mr. Benner requires no apology. They are full of sound business sense, and if they paint the situation in unusually bright colors it must be admitted that the facts presented appear to justify everything in the prediction.

## Ex-Governor Chamberlain on the Negro.

There can be no doubt about the staunch republicanism of ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina. He was a northern resident of that state who took a prominent part in its reconstruction, and became the head of one of its "carpet-bag" administrations. When the system of bayonet rule was abandoned he went to Massachusetts, where he remained a dozen years or so, and then returned to South Carolina to engage in business.

When a man of such antecedents speaks a good word for the south no one will accuse him of unfairness. He makes the best of witnesses because his interests have connected him with the other side of the case.

In his recent speech before the Boston Reform Club Governor Chamberlain created a genuine sensation by his plain utterances on the race problem. He reviewed the history of the "carpet-bag" governments in the south, and said that the republican party had deliberately abandoned them to their fate, thus declaring that "it was unwise, impolitic and impossible to maintain the southern state governments by the physical power of the federal government."

The race question, he said, is no new problem. We have had the same question since 1807, and it is difficult to see why it now attracts so much attention. Everything has been done to give the inferior race political control, but the negro nowhere rules, because a higher law than that enrolled on parchment has blotted out republican statutes and reversed their calculations. Speaking of the condition of the negro, the governor said:

"I find that, since 1876, both races in South Carolina have prospered. I find the prosperity of the negro has advanced far past, more than that of the white man. I find the negro more self-respecting, better provided with schools, far better acquiring property more rapidly, more industrious, more ambitious for education and property, than he ever was before 1876, and I have never been tonight, and I have never been in the ear of Boston's philanthropy and Boston's patriotism. I proclaim it because it is true, and because if any man living owes it to himself and to the state to proclaim the truth in this matter, I am that man."

I do not exonerate the white race at the south from all past or present blame. There are wrongs done there to the negro now, but I do say that the negro has never known such a period of peace and prosperity in all that betrays a citizen and freeman as the period since 1876, and if it be treason to say it, I reply, in historic words, "Make the most of it!"

Chamberlain made it plain that he took no stock in alleged southern outrages. He spoke of them as follows:

"There are many base, violent, murderous white men at the south; they hate the negro; they wreak their hatred on him in all ways. But, after all, such men are not now, whatever may have been the fact at some periods in the past, such men are not now the responsibility and to the best of his farewell forever to the McCarty type of manhood."

JAMES REDPATH, in a recent article on Jefferson Davis, says: "Let any foreigner should read this article, let me say for his benefit that there are two Jefferson Davises in American history—one is a conspirator, a rebel, a traitor and the 'Friend of Andersonville,'—he is a myth evolved from the hell smoke of the 'Lost Cause' and the 'Lost Cause' of the South; the other was a statesman with clean hands and pure heart, who served his people faithfully from budding manhood to hoary age, without thought of self, without integrity and to the best of his great ability—he was a man of whom all his countrymen who knew him personally, without distinction of creed political, are proud, and proud that he was their countryman."

Boston friends that, if let alone, the two races in the south will work out harmony and peace, and mutual respect for each other's rights. Both are doing well. There is no cause for alarm except to party politicians, such men as the Hoars and Lodges, the Ingalls and Chancellors. What is needed is patience and sympathy, and good fellowship between the north and south. Old ideas which are unsuited to present conditions must be abandoned, and the new duties made necessary by new occasions must be taken up.

With this synopsis and the extracts quoted, our readers have before them the substance of this notable speech. Its general tenor reminds one of Mr. Grady's Boston speech, but was from a different point of view. Governor Chamberlain is not only a politician and a man of affairs, but he is a close student of the conditions and social forces around him. His views cannot fail to deeply impress New England and the country at large.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA's suit against Parnell for damages for the latter's criminal intimacy with Mrs. O'Shea promises to be a failure. A London special says: "The O'Shea suit is sufficiently stamped as a fraud. It has its source partly in political intrigues and partly in pecuniary motives. Parnell can prove the complicity of O'Shea in the transactions preceding the filing of the suit. O'Shea has no money and never had, his wife having always supported him out of her fortune. Recently Mrs. O'Shea's mother died, leaving her all her property, valued at \$750,000, and bequeathing nothing to her son or other descendants. These relatives have instituted suit to set aside the will, and O'Shea's divorce proceedings are calculated to prejudice Mrs. O'Shea in upholding her testimony, for a considerable part of this money is held by his wife in trust for their children. If O'Shea can set aside the will he may get a life interest in this sum by securing the custody of the children. O'Shea made an affidavit to the effect that in a proceeding for contempt of court against the Irish Freeman for comments on his case, in which he swore that he had always been on terms of intimacy with his wife's family and that they sympathized with him in his divorce suit the second part of that statement is plainly true, while the first is as plainly untrue."

This year's census, according to the best estimates, will give the state of New York a population of about six millions.

Is a row the other day near Homerville, Ky., Oscar Jarrett started to shoot a blind man, George Henderson remonstrated with him, and Jarrett at once put three bullets into Henderson, killing him on the spot. A dance was going on at the time, and Jarrett told the dancers to proceed, that the killing of one man was nothing, and that he had danced over dead men ten times deep.

THE NEW YORK STAR reproduces the following reply made by John Wise to Page McCarty's challenge:

"He may play Sir Lucius O'Trigger to his heart's content, boasting of his ancestry (every one of whom has killed his man) his family portraits and his honor, but he must find somebody else than John Wise to back him up. I have been filled with merry children, with enough to live comfortably, with a paying profession, I am happy and want to live. In God's name, what would a man like Page McCarty put in stake against this when we stood at the foot of the gallows, and the abuse of the state more effective than a dog barking at the moon. His invitation comes too late. Time has been when I might have been fool enough to indulge in such folly, but with age and a broader view of the responsibilities and to the best of his farewell forever to the McCarty type of manhood."

## GENERAL STATE NEWS.

At a meeting of the board of education of Brunswick held Monday night, it was decided to put up a new school building, and a resolution was passed imposing a fine of five dollars upon any member of the board failing to attend a meeting. A new real estate and building firm has been organized in Brunswick, with a capital of \$5000. The corporation will deal largely in real estate, and will build houses on the installment plan. The object of the firm is to build houses and sell them on the installment plan.

Major T. M. Gordon, who has held for years a position on the Thomastonville police force, has received his first installment on the pension recently granted by congress to the veterans of the Mexican war. The pension is at the rate of eight dollars a month. Major Gordon is a man of two wars, having also been a gallant soldier in the late war.

Mr. Dennis MacAllister, one of the veteran engineers of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, died at his home in Savannah, Monday night. The longshoremen of Brunswick have had a grand celebration, consisting of a parade and speech making. Addresses were delivered by Rev. G. M. Sprattling, James Blue and C. K. Wright.

Tom Owens, of Sandersville, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of keeping a blind tiger, and was fined fifty dollars by the mayor of that town.

Dirt has been broken in Sandersville for a city hall and market house. It will be built on the old lot, S. L. LeFevre is the contractor. The building will cost \$15,000.

Chief Twigg, of the Augusta police force, is in big luck. He has just captured the man who murdered in cold blood a negro prisoner over in Barnwell county a few weeks ago, and he takes in \$500 reward offered by the governor of South Carolina. Chief Twigg did some fine detective work in tracing Reddy from Barnwell to Florida. David C. Reddy, the murderer of William Black, is in the Augusta jail.

Two American sailors fought a regular prize fight at Brunswick a few days ago for a purse put up by a number of prominent citizens of Brunswick. It is estimated that about \$2,000 changed hands in twenty minutes.

W. S. Satterfield, of Cartersville, claims to have a genuine madstone, taken out of a deer killed in the Cohutta mountains. He does not explain where the deer got it.

The election in Sandersville for taxation for public schools was defeated by over 200 votes, according to law.

Some of the Georgia papers, says the Lawrenceville Herald, are already beginning the fight for the platform laid down by the legislature in opposition to promulgation and to absenteeism, with free passes. Snellson is being advertised from the mountains to the seaboard.

There is quite a demand for homes in Forsyth, Ga. A movement is on foot to start a building and loan association.

The Milledgeville Oil and Fertilizing company are doing a very fine business. They are running on full time day and night, and turning out a very fine article of oil and fertilizer. The guano department is running at full blast.

Milledgeville wants a cotton factory and publishes statistics showing that the cotton factories of the south are good paying investments.

In a shooting tournament at Thomastonville between a team of that city and another from Monteville, Fla., Thomastonville won by a score of 214 to 197.

Vienna has a building boom. Thursday last Mr. Obe left to go to Macon in a buggy. About that evening the horse and buggy was found at his gate with no driver. The family, pursuing the track of the buggy, discovered that the horse had rambled out from the public road into a field, not far from Mr. Edge's home. Following the trail of the horse into the field, they found the dead body of Mr. Edge, with the neck broken, the surrounding circumstances indicating that the deceased had probably fallen out of the buggy as the horse jumped across some obstacle in the way. Mr. Edge was born and raised

## ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta People—Street Scenes and Gossip—Leaves from Our Notebooks.

A bunch of Keys—Keeper Havens found a bunch of three keys at the park Sunday, which he has deposited at the station house, subject to the call of the owner.

The Grady Cadets.—The newly organized auxiliary company, the Grady Cadets, will hold its first meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, in the CONSTITUTION editorial rooms.

A Broken Hand.—Mr. Fred R. Cooper has been carrying a broken hand in a sling for several days which has given him much pain. It is getting well, and will soon be as good as ever.

A Pocket Full of Rocks.—Mr. W. A. Griffin, formerly of this city, and well known to many friends, is in the city from Tennessee and Western North Carolina, with a pocket full of rocks. He has some of the finest specimens of gold ore ever exhibited here.

An Atlanta Firm's Success.—F. M. Hight & Co., the Atlanta firm, have just received the contract for heating and ventilating the court house in Shreveport, La., by the Rutland-Smedley system. That's a long way from headquarters, and shows up well for the Atlanta firm.

A New Church.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, a number of prominent outside Methodists will meet at the residence of Mr. George Moore, on Capitol avenue, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of establishing a new Methodist church somewhere in that neighborhood.

Atlanta's Sick List.—Mr. Park Woodward is improving. Mr. Alex Hopkins's condition was thought to be slightly improved yesterday. Mr. J. Williams Jones is improving. Mr. Sam Venable was reported better yesterday.

A Handmade Testimonial.—Mr. Columbus Phillips, foreman of the Georgia Pacific shops at Birmingham, is in the city for a few days. He carries with him a handsome lignum vitae cane with a heavy gold head, presented to him by the men under his charge. Naturally, he prizes it very highly. He is the inventor of a patent appliance, which will prove of wonderful benefit, and will bring him a pile of money.

The Y. M. H. A. Meeting.—The meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which was to have been held last evening at Concordia hall, was postponed to Sunday evening, when a full attendance is expected. Mr. Aaron Haas stated last evening that he thought the money could be raised to build an association hall, but if this could not be done, arrangements would be made for quarters in some new building—there being no place suitable at present—as soon as an opportunity presented itself.

It Was a Stranger.—"Here's yer nice hot lunches. Frit chicken 'n' biscuits, fresh an' hot!" cried the well known dark lynx vender, as the train stopped at Salt Springs. "Is the chicken tender?" queried a portly gentleman as he poked his head out at the window. "Yessah. Young 'n' tender, an' dees sweet an' fat."

"Where do you get your chickens?" "See here, boss, you foun' 'em!" asked the old darky, staring hard at the stranger. "I'm from Michigan."

"I thought you was strange in dese diggins." "By deed I think so." "Ca'se, boss, er w'te 'goleman' w'te 'ven' berry down soun' here niver axes er culled person w'd dey git chickens?"

That is the small Stockton's story, and he vouches for its truth.

He Could Keep a Secret.—An old soldier at the capital yesterday, told this story of Stonewall Jackson:

"It was during his water campaign, and a battle was expected within a day or two, though Jackson's plans were so carefully guarded that not even his aides could guess them intelligently. This self-reliance was characteristic of Jackson, and his aversion to telling his plans was well known amongst his officers and men. In fact, it was his policy to surprise his own men no less than to surprise the enemy."

General Jackson was one of a group of officers, and another of the group was a Georgia colonel who is still living. Conversation was dragging, and Jackson was thoughtful and silent, and the effect was dampening. Finally, just to revive the conversation, the Georgia colonel asked abruptly:

"General, will we have a fight tomorrow?" "Everybody knew in advance that the Union was irreparable and nobody realized this more than the colonel."

Jackson turned quickly and stared full in the speaker's face. Then he slowly surveyed the colonel from head to foot, and back again. "The silence was painful."

"Colonel," said the general slowly, but not in an unkind tone, "can you keep a secret?" "Yes, general," was the answer. "If I can, I know I can, general. Yes, sir."

"Are you quite certain, general?" "I am quite certain, general."

"Well, colonel," in the same quiet, even tone, "so can I."

The colonel's face flashed crimson and there was a deadly silence for a half minute or more. "Now, colonel," said Jackson, with some feeling, "that rudeness of mine hurt me as much as it did you, but I trust that it has taught you a valuable lesson. If we do have a fight tomorrow, your regiment shall have a chance."

THE GRADY MONUMENT.  
 A Card from Mrs. Grady in Answer to the Letters Received.

Mrs. Grady has received hundreds of kind letters from all parts of the country since Mr. Grady died. Each and every one of these she appreciates heartily, but it is simply impossible to answer each separately. In fact, only a very few have been answered.

Wishing to express her appreciation of the letters, Mrs. Grady last evening furnished the following card for publication. It was sent by Associated Press to every city of importance in the United States:

Mrs. Henry W. Grady has received since the death of Mr. Grady so many kind expressions of sympathy from various state and municipal bodies, organizations, societies and individuals all over the country that she desires that all who have so kindly remembered her may know how touching and comforting their words have been to her, and how inexpressibly dear to her is all that has been so beautifully said and written of Mr. Grady. She wishes in this way, to return heartfelt thanks to these kind friends everywhere.

Heretofore acknowledged.....\$20,000  
 Yesterday's list.....\$20,000  
 Total.....\$40,000

FROM MR. THOMAS MACK, BOSTON.  
 A check for \$50 was received here yesterday, a description from Thomas Mack, of Boston, through Major Livingston Minns, for the Grady monument fund.

Mr. Mack, Major Minns writes to Chairman C. S. Brannen, "is a member of the large mercantile firm of C. F. Hives & Co., in Boston, and was a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Grady."

AMONG THE EDITORS.  
 Editor Chanahan, of the Monroe Advertiser, is down with the grip. It is usually the case that an editor gets his share of what is going the rounds.

Editor Branham is a member of the Brunswick board of education.

The Dublin Post has changed hands, Hicks & Co. having retired, and J. A. Peacock and V. L. Stanley succeeding them.

The editors of the weekly press of the state anticipate a good time when they meet in Fort Valley.

The Boston World has passed its third birthday. A. Q. Moody is editor, and Hawk & Frost publishers. This trio makes a good team for the World.

The Carnesville Tribune had the misfortune to break its press last week and was compelled to send the forms of the paper to West Brownsville.

## ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta People—Street Scenes and Gossip—Leaves from Our Notebooks.

A bunch of Keys—Keeper Havens found a bunch of three keys at the park Sunday, which he has deposited at the station house, subject to the call of the owner.

The Grady Cadets.—The newly organized auxiliary company, the Grady Cadets, will hold its first meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, in the CONSTITUTION editorial rooms.

A Broken Hand.—Mr. Fred R. Cooper has been carrying a broken hand in a sling for several days which has given him much pain. It is getting well, and will soon be as good as ever.

A Pocket Full of Rocks.—Mr. W. A. Griffin, formerly of this city, and well known to many friends, is in the city from Tennessee and Western North Carolina, with a pocket full of rocks. He has some of the finest specimens of gold ore ever exhibited here.

An Atlanta Firm's Success.—F. M. Hight & Co., the Atlanta firm, have just received the contract for heating and ventilating the court house in Shreveport, La., by the Rutland-Smedley system. That's a long way from headquarters, and shows up well for the Atlanta firm.

A New Church.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, a number of prominent outside Methodists will meet at the residence of Mr. George Moore, on Capitol avenue, for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of establishing a new Methodist church somewhere in that neighborhood.

Atlanta's Sick List.—Mr. Park Woodward is improving. Mr. Alex Hopkins's condition was thought to be slightly improved yesterday. Mr. J. Williams Jones is improving. Mr. Sam Venable was reported better yesterday.

A Handmade Testimonial.—Mr. Columbus Phillips, foreman of the Georgia Pacific shops at Birmingham, is in the city for a few days. He carries with him a handsome lignum vitae cane with a heavy gold head, presented to him by the men under his charge. Naturally, he prizes it very highly. He is the inventor of a patent appliance, which will prove of wonderful benefit, and will bring him a pile of money.

The Y. M. H. A. Meeting.—The meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, which was to have been held last evening at Concordia hall, was postponed to Sunday evening, when a full attendance is expected. Mr. Aaron Haas stated last evening that he thought the money could be raised to build an association hall, but if this could not be done, arrangements would be made for quarters in some new building—there being no place suitable at present—as soon as an opportunity presented itself.

It Was a Stranger.—"Here's yer nice hot lunches. Frit chicken 'n'



## THE CHAMBER'S GUESTS

SOME HAVE COME, THE OTHERS WILL REACH HERE TODAY.

How They Will Be Entertained During Their Stay in the City—The Banquet Tonight—Who the Guests Are.

G. H. Burrows, Cincinnati, O. N. R. Adair, Cincinnati, O. These were the first of the distinguished guests of the chamber of commerce to reach the city. They came in during the afternoon, and were escorted to the Kimball, where apartments have been reserved for all the visitors. The Air-Line train, which reached Atlanta at 9:30 last evening, brought the advance guard of the Boston delegation. They were: Colonel and Mrs. Chas. H. Taylor, Hon. E. P. Wilber, Hon. E. J. Hathorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. T. Edwards, Mr. George F. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Russell.

Governor Bullock and other members of the special committee appointed to receive the Boston delegation, were at the train, and under their escort the visitors repaired to the Kimball.

"We have been on the road two days and nights," said Hon. W. E. Russell, the young man who is looked upon as the beacon-light of Massachusetts democracy, "and of course we are pretty well worn out. We have all looked forward with great interest to our visit to Atlanta, and I am sure we will not be disappointed."

After registering the Bostonians went immediately to their rooms. The other members of the party came to the Kimball, and were introduced to the members of the chamber of commerce and to the members of the special committee.

Governor Campbell and his party of four left Ohio's capital at noon yesterday and will reach Chattanooga early this morning. There they will join Mr. John H. Inman's party. The special train carrying the Inman party reaches Chattanooga at 5 o'clock this morning and will arrive in Atlanta at 4 o'clock this afternoon, coming by the Western and Atlantic. Other of the chamber's guests will arrive on the earlier trains today.

Who the Guests Are.

The list of guests who will be present at the banquet tonight is as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

Charles S. Smith, president of the New York chamber of commerce.

J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National bank, New York.

A. Foster Higgins, Marine Insurance.

F. B. Thurber, of Thurber, Whyland & Co.

John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust company.

John Sloane, of J. and E. Sloane, merchants.

John E. Persons, one of the most prominent lawyers of New York.

James D. Smith, broker.

E. T. Wilson, Jr., of the banking house of R. T. Wilson & Co.

John C. Calhoun, president of the Southern society.

William R. Grace, prominent lumber exporter, ex-mayor of New York.

H. R. Garden, lawyer.

John H. Inman, of Inman, Swann & Co.

Russell Harrison, son of President Harrison, one of the proprietors of Judge.

James Swann, of Inman, Swann & Co.

John H. Hall, banker.

G. J. Wetzel, banker.

Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman of the last national republican committee.

FROM BOSTON.

Jonathan A. Lane, president Boston Merchants' association.

George W. Morse, prominent attorney.

W. E. Russell, ex-member of congress.

Colonel Charles H. Taylor, editor and proprietor of the Boston Globe.

Weston Lewis, president of Manufacturers' National bank.

George F. Babbitt, Boston Herald.

Frank Hinkins, lumber exporter.

Hon. E. J. Hathorn, Hon. E. P. Wilber, O. D. Richardson, W. J. Draper, Isaac P. T. Edwards, Steven B. Simmons, John J. Henry.

THE OHIO PARTY.

Hon. James E. Campbell, governor of Ohio.

Hon. Joseph B. Hughes, ex-consul to Birmingham, England.

Mr. Claude Meeker, secretary of the executive department of Ohio.

Colonel Price McKinney, of Governor Campbell's staff.

G. H. Burrows, president Standard wagon company.

N. R. Adair, general manager Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton railroad.

H. H. Meyer, Roth-Meyer packing company.

C. H. VanCleave, grain merchant.

A SOLITARY WEST VIRGINIAN.

A solitary West Virginian, but one of whom that state has abundant reason to be proud, is Hon. William L. Wilson, the member of congress from the Charleston district. Mr. Wilson comes from Washington with the Inman party.

SOME OF THE OTHERS.

From Chicago there will be Messrs. J. P. Runney and M. J. Downing.

Denver will be represented by Mr. H. B. Chamberlain, president of the Denver chamber of commerce.

Colonel C. H. Phinizy, president of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company, and Hon. Pat Walsh are the Augusta citizens present.

Major E. B. Stahlman, vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville, will be here.

Colonel J. W. Robertson, of Clarksville, member of the railroad commission of Georgia.

Colonel John Temple Graves will come from Rome.

Some Who Were Expected.

Mr. Chauncey Depew, who was invited to be one of the speakers of the occasion, was very anxious to come, and so expressed himself. It was only at the last minute that he notified the chamber of commerce to the contrary. In his telegram he explained that as chairman of the committee on legislation of the New York World's Fair committee, his presence at Albany is imperative just at this time where complications have arisen about the world's fair bill before the New York legislature. He regrets exceedingly his inability to come to Atlanta.

Mr. Lee H. Brooks, president of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, had accepted for himself and party of members of the body over which he presided. Yesterday President Oglesby received the following telegram from him:

CINCINNATI, O., February 12.—J. G. Oglesby, President Chamber of Commerce: Our delegation will be with you except myself. An unfortunate accident has prevented my coming.

Mr. N. K. Fairbanks, of Chicago, telegraphs from Jekyll Island his regrets.

The Programme for Today.

Special committees of members of the chamber have been appointed by President Oglesby to meet the different delegations of visitors and to have charge of them during their stay in Atlanta. These committees will meet this morning, and as each delegation arrives its committee will be on hand to meet the delegates.

Tonight at 7 o'clock, in the parlors of the Kimball, an informal reception will be held, at which the visitors will be introduced to the members of the chamber. Here the reception committee will

be assisted by the members of the various special committees.

At the same hour, 7 o'clock, the members of the floor committee will meet in rooms 104 and 106.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, the doors of the great dining hall will be thrown open, and the members of the floor committee, assisted by the members of the special committees, will seat the guests.

The speaking will begin at 10 o'clock.

President Oglesby will preside and will welcome the visitors on behalf of the chamber of commerce. He will also introduce the other speakers.

Governor Gordon will welcome the visitors on behalf of the state of Georgia.

Mayor Glenn will welcome them on behalf of the city of Atlanta.

Speeches will be made by: Governor Campbell, of Ohio.

Hon. Charles S. Smith, president of the New York chamber of commerce.

Hon. Pat Calhoun, of Atlanta.

Hon. William S. Wilson, of West Virginia.

Hon. W. E. Russell, of Boston.

Hon. Jonathan Lane, of Boston.

After the regular speeches have concluded, others of the prominent guests will be called on for short speeches.

The Other Entertainments.

After breakfast at the Kimball on Friday morning, the guests will be driven over the southern part of the city, returning to the chamber of commerce promptly at noon. Here an entirely informal reception will be held to which not only members but citizens generally are invited. This will be one of the most interesting features of the entire occasion.

Several speeches will be made both by visitors and by Atlantians.

At the conclusion of this reception the drive will be continued, this time over the northern part of the city, and to the beautiful club house of the Piedmont club, where luncheon will be served at 2:30.

In the evening there will be, beginning at 8 o'clock, the magnificent reception tendered by the Capital City club to the visiting guests.

Notes of the Banquet.

The names of all the guests were furnished the Kimball yesterday, and apartments were reserved for them.

Parlors 104 and 106 have been selected as headquarters for guests and members of the chamber.

Immediately after breakfast today the dining hall will be turned over to the decorators. The hotel dinner will be served in the breakfast room, which is being decorated by the members of the special committees. Still other guests and the other members of the chamber will be at four long tables, which are virtually continuations of these four.

Diagrams of the tables, with the position of each person, will be at reception parlors 104 and 106 for the use of the floor committee and of members.

Members must bring their tickets with them. These will be taken at the door.

A special feature of the decorations will be flags, among them a handsome new one just purchased by the chamber of commerce.

SOME PEOPLE YOU MEET.

Many Atlanta people remember Lieutenant William B. McCollum, of the Fifth Artillery, and are interested in the movement to erect a monument over his grave in Cypress Hill cemetery, Long Island.

Lieutenant McCollum was a leading favorite among the officers of the old garrison here. He was stationed at Atlanta for a number of years, and had hosts of warm friends among the people of the city.

He died some time ago of pneumonia, and whenever he had been in any capacity, the news of his death carried sorrow.

Lieutenant James Estcourt Sawyer, of the same regiment, is at the head of the movement for a monument to be erected by Lieutenant McCollum's friends and his classmates at West Point.

Handsome Carter Tate, of Pickens, was in Atlanta, shaking hands with his friends yesterday.

"No," he said, in answer to a question about the congressional race in the ninth. "No, I'm not in it—no more. I'm only here for no reason, though, when the fight opens up."

Major James T. McGinnis, of the Fifth Artillery, is at the Kimball. Major McGinnis was for several years stationed with his regiment in Atlanta. He is an ideal soldier and has many friends here to welcome him when he comes back to Atlanta.

A rather unique and very commendable project is that of Editors John Coley and W. L. Glessner, of Washington and American respectively.

Last year Major Glessner was at the head of a party of Georgia farmers who visited Ohio and other western states.

Now he and Editor Coley are going to bring the Ohio farmers to Georgia.

The party is to be made up at Dayton and come through to Atlanta, breaking up here to visit different sections of the state.

Mr. Charley Northen has just gone into business with Perdue and Eggleston, insurance, and his office hereafter is with them in the Traders' bank building. Everybody in Atlanta knows and likes Mr. Northen, and everybody believes that he will make a success of insurance. If he don't, who can?

Mr. Randolph Garrigue, president of the Germania insurance company, will be in Atlanta for a few days, but is improving and expects to leave soon for New Orleans.

AT THE THEATRE.

The attraction at DeGue's last night was "Lagardere," a production of Irene Kiraly, of "The Frenchback of Paris."

The play comes heralded as possessing all the splendors which are usually coupled with the Kiraly name—splendors of scenery, splendors of ballet, and so forth. In these respects, it does not fall at all that is promised; but a little that is good can be said of it.

In the first place, the company producing the play proper, is very considerably above the average of companies in plays of this kind. Mr. Drew, Mr. Waggoner, Mr. Barry, and several other members of the company, are excellent in their roles, and the many dramatic situations are well handled.

The ballet is small but the dancing is good. Mlle de Rosa, the premiere, is one of the best who have been seen in Atlanta. Some of the dances of the Lecons, notably the "music dance" and the "jockey dance," are very pretty and were heartily applauded.

The lady in the prologue—a six-months-old one—made a hit.

"Lagardere," while not produced on as elaborate a scale as "The Twelve Temptations," and possibly one or two other spectacles we have seen recently, is still a good show.

Matinee today and night performance.

They Must Go to Work.

RALPH, N. C., February 12.—[Special.]—The case of Cross and White, the ex-president and cashier of the defunct State National bank of this city, has attracted public attention for almost two years. The matter will come to an end in the superior court here next Saturday. The mandate of the United States supreme court arrived today and the attorney-general will, on Saturday, move for the final judgment in conformity therewith. Cross will then begin his term of seven years of hard labor on the public roads of this county, and White a five year term.

## A SIX YEAR TERM.

MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

A Plan by Which the Present Eight Year Term of the Grammar Schools May Be Reduced to Six Years.

A six year term in the grammar schools. That will be the recommendation of the joint committee to the general council.

The sentiment of five of the six members of the committee—three councilmen and two from the board of education—is decidedly in favor of a six year term in the term required to complete the course in the grammar schools.

Yesterday afternoon the committee held a meeting in Chairman Hemphill's office. Messrs. Hemphill and Beale, of the board, and Messrs. Howell, Hendrix and Hulsey, of the general council, were present. Mr. Smith, the third member from the board, being absent.

The meeting developed the fact that all five of these gentlemen were of one mind. They were all convinced that eight years was too long a time for a child to spend in the grammar schools.

All were perfectly satisfied that a curriculum could be so arranged that substantially the same education as that now furnished could be given in six years.

The members of the board were last to arrive at their conclusion. They could not see how it could be done except through a change in the whole system, which was out of the question of study. They admitted that it could be done in this way—the fewer the studies the less time it would, of course, require to master them.

But when the council members suggested that it could be accomplished by a thinning out among the pupils and the employment of more teachers, the matter took a different aspect.

When the representative of the council intimated that they were willing to add a considerable sum to the fund to have the children thoroughly, but more quickly, educated—the members of the board were perfectly ready to admit that it could be done.

Just how to grade or arrange the curriculum was not discussed. The committee was convinced that a course could be drawn eminently satisfactory to everybody—provided the necessary money to carry it into execution was forthcoming.

The main feature of the scheme to cut off the two years of grammar school life is the addition of two or more extra rooms to every school building in the city, and also the employment of at least two additional teachers in each grammar school.

The actual number of grades is not, however, to be increased.

These additional rooms are to be used simply to relieve the first four grades of their overcrowded condition. For instance, the present first and second grades are to be thrown into one grade, likewise the third and fourth. Then the children who compose the first grade are to be appointed out to the teachers in three rooms—one of the new rooms and what are now the first and second grades. The children of the second grade are also to be separated into the other three rooms, the remaining newly added room, and those known as the third and fourth grades.

By this arrangement, each teacher of the first two grades will have been divided up in six rooms, three each grade—will have only about thirty-five or forty children to teach, where she now has sixty and more.

Then semi-annual examinations for promotion are to be held in place of annual, as now, and the present system of monthly written examinations is to be abandoned.

All this will be embodied in the report of a sub-committee—Messrs. Beale, of the board, and Hendrix, of the council—appointed yesterday for the purpose of putting it into proper shape. This report will be submitted to the joint committee for ratification, and then forwarded to the general council with the recommendation that its provisions be carried out.

Other details will also be included in the report, probably such as a combination, or consolidation in the four upper grades, from the fifth to the eighth.

It is claimed that if a teacher has only about thirty or forty children under her charge, she can handle them much more satisfactorily. In other words, that in a majority of instances not in it—no more. It is only here for a few days, during a year under the present circumstances.

The teachers themselves claim they can do this, and are confident that if the present overcrowded condition is relieved, they will not only require less time to go through the grammar grades, but a child will really receive more attention and better instruction than if he is crowded into a room with fifty or sixty children.

All the teachers who spoke at the meeting last week expressed this view. It is simply impossible for them to accomplish their duties with the present overcrowded condition.

It was estimated yesterday that the cost of these improvements would not exceed twenty thousand dollars. It was also thought that the savings would be economy in the long run, as in the end by the children getting through so much earlier and making room for the building of new school houses would be obviated to a great extent.

Messrs. Beale and Hendrix will draw their report this week, and it is probable that it will be submitted to the joint committee early next week.

The people will look with a great deal of interest to the report and the action the council may take upon it.

MR. CLEVELAND ON BALLOT REFORM.

The Democratic Party Has Nothing to Fear from Fair Elections.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—The Sun of tomorrow will publish an interview with Ex-President Grover Cleveland. Says the correspondent: "In discussing the question of ballot reform, I said to him that some of the southern democratic leaders at Washington were fearful that the adoption of the Australian system would imperil democratic supremacy."

At this he was surprised, as he did not see why there should be any fear on that score. "But," said he, "I have never looked at this question from that point of view. I have never debated in my own mind whether the removal of trickery from the voter would injure or help the democratic party. Ballot reform is needed, and that is why I think it should be adopted."

"He said Governor Abbott of New Jersey, and Governor Campbell, of Ohio, were two of the most astute politicians in the country, and no one could be more pronounced in favor of the principle than each of them. Mr. Cleveland took up in detail and answered the arguments which have been advanced against the bill, none of which did he consider valid. The vital principle of ballot reform he regarded as lodged in the moral ballot. To permit an lay official ballot would leave the door wide open as ever to bribery and corruption."

An official ballot only would strip away, to a very great extent, if not entirely, all excuse for campaign funds—that fruitful source of bribery and corruption—for if the state paid all the expenses of elections there would be little plea to lay assessments upon candidates and contributions from interested outsiders.

He expressed his perfect confidence that public sentiment was running strongly in favor of ballot reform, and he believed that it would be long to be sufficiently powerful to compel respect and obedience from reluctant legislators.

"Passing to the subject of tariff reform, I found Mr. Cleveland as enthusiastic as when he wrote his message of December, 1887. I inquired what would be the democratic tariff platform for 1892, and what, if any other issues, he would include in the platform. He said he would enter into the battle. He was disinclined to talk about 1892, merely saying he thought it would take care of itself."

## FIRE IN AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

But the School Fire Drill Saves the Lives of the Children.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Fire was discovered shortly after 8 o'clock this morning on the fourth floor of the Roman Catholic orphan asylum, on Fifth avenue, opposite the Vanderbilt mansion, and one block above the cathedral. There are 415 orphan boys between the ages of five and thirteen years old in the asylum under charge of twenty-six sisters of charity. The children had just finished their breakfast and had taken their seats in the several class rooms, when the superiors, Mother Mary Martin, learned of the outbreak of fire. She at once sounded the alarm used in the fire drill in the asylum, and aided by other sisters marshaled all the children in orderly files from the class rooms, down to the Madison avenue entrance, where they were in perfect safety. The children knew nothing of the presence of fire in the building until they had the clamor of the fire engines hurrying to the asylum.

The fire had broken out in a large room filled with unused books and other trunks. The room was locked up and no one had entered it. It is supposed the fire was caused by a defective flue. The firemen fought the flames for half an hour before they subdued them, but they succeeded in preventing its spread to the lower floors of the asylum. The damage caused is estimated at \$10,000, mainly caused by the flood of water that descended through every floor in the south wing.

Fired by a Spark.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 12.—[Special.]—There was a very destructive fire here early this morning. The Carolina Central railroad company's engine house was burned. Two excellent locomotives were also burned. About 5 o'clock this morning John Kane, colored, an employee of the railroad company went to the engine house to prepare an engine for a trip and found the fire in the engine house. He gave the alarm, and then with a commendable sense of duty he jumped in the cab of an engine which had up fifty pounds of steam, and soothed the fire from the burning building. The two others were cold and could not be moved. They were greatly damaged. The total loss will reach \$20,000, which is fully met by insurance.

MISS BROWN'S PISTOL.

The Strange Shooting of a Young Lady in Brunswick.

Brunswick, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—A mysterious case of shooting occurred here tonight. The victim was Miss Minnie Brown, a handsome young lady employed as a bookkeeper by the furniture dealer, C. McGarvey. The shooting occurred in front of the residence of A. A. Delorme, on Lowe street.

Miss Brown claimed that last afternoon she was at the cemetery visiting her mother's grave. She became suddenly sick. When recovered sufficient to seek shelter it was nearly 7 o'clock. The nearest residence was Delorme's. Just as she reached his gate some body whom she did not see, fired at her with a pistol. The ball struck her left thigh, making an ugly and dangerous wound. A passing police officer carried her into the house and a physician was called. A. A. Delorme and his brother, E. P. Delorme, who were in the house, heard the shot. They also heard Miss Brown screaming. A. A. Delorme says that after Miss Brown was brought into the house she suggested that a search might result in finding the pistol with which she was shot.

THE PISTOL FOUND.

Search was made and the pistol was secured. A. A. Delorme declares it to be exactly like the one which Miss Brown owned and carried. So far it has been impossible to get any other facts. The matter is very strange and causes a big sensation. Up to the first of January Miss Brown was employed as proof reader in the news room of the Daily Times. She is an orphan, well educated and well connected.

The Ticket Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., February 12.—The International Association of Railroad Ticket agents is holding its second annual session in this city. The delegates numbering 200, with about 100 ladies, arrived on a special train this morning, via Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Savannah. The train came through solid from Cincinnati. It consists of two baggage and nine Pullman sleepers. The delegates have continued to arrive today, and with their guests now number fully 400. They come from every state in the union, and from Canada to Mexico. The officers of the association are Mr. Brown, ticket agent at the Central Union depot, president; M. G. Carroll, union passenger station, Cleveland, O., secretary; and T. W. Venable, union station, Evansville, Ind., treasurer.

The delegates were given a carriage drive about the city by the board of trade, and to-night are in the city of Jacksonville.

The association decided to hold its next annual meeting at Denver.

Tomorrow the association will go to Ocala and visit the semi-tropical exposition there.

Located at Raleigh.

RALPH, N. C., February 12.—[Special.]—The trustees of the State Baptist Educational society this afternoon decided to locate it at Raleigh. This morning the board of trustees resumed their session, and opened sealed proposals from the places which had applied for the university. Durham offered \$50,000 and a site for the college; Oxford offered \$30,000 and a site; Raleigh offered \$25,000 and a site; Greensboro offered \$10,000 and a site.

First ballot, seventeen trustees voting, Raleigh and Durham each received seven votes, Oxford four and Greensboro one. On the last ballot Raleigh received nine, Durham seven, and Oxford one. Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Skinner was elected financial secretary, and will at once set to work to secure an endowment for the university.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

A general strike is threatened in the Alabama mining region.

The first session of the fourth annual meeting of the American newspaper publishers, was opened in New York yesterday.

The men indicted for attempting to bribe the Crown jury yesterday pleaded guilty. Sentence has not yet been passed.

Bertha Johnson, who was prosecuting William Wayne, in San Diego, Cal., for assault with intent to murder, yesterday shot the prisoner while he was sitting in a chair in the court room, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Citizens of Mobile yesterday completed a quarter of million dollar subscription to the preferred stock of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad, the amount needed to secure the building of the road from Mobile to Jackson, Miss., in one year from date.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Dalziel, furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Rev. G. C. Waller, rector of Zion Episcopal church, Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Mr. W. F. Williams, No. 123 Jackson street.

Hon. James G. Davis, of Macon, passed an hour or two in Atlanta yesterday morning.

Judge James G. Davis, of Dawson, is at the Kimball yesterday.

Hon. James G. Davis, of Dawson, is at the Kimball yesterday.



## TO MEET IN LAGRANGE

THAT IS WHERE THE FARMERS  
WILL ASSEMBLE NEXT.

Alliance Members of the Association Hold  
a Meeting—The Fertilizer Question—  
Fruit Culture Debated.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., February 12.—[Special.]—The second day's proceedings of the convention were not of especial interest. The programme was put through with a rush, and the convention came near adjourning at noon, but remained for an experience meeting.

THE MORNING SESSION.  
During the morning session the alliance meeting at McDuffie's hall drew away some of the members. Colonel Livingston was there making a speech, and was followed by several others.

He spent some time at the convention, however, before going out to make a speech, and before leaving announced that he would not press his motion to reconsider action on the experiment station's policy in not testing fertilizers and implements.

He said he would not press the matter, because the managers of the experiment station told him that to press it now would embarrass that institution, and he would not do anything in the world to hinder its operations. He did not take back what he had said, however. The farmers were spending thousands of dollars in testing fertilizers and he would like to see that saved them.

ON SUCCESSFUL FARMING.  
Dr. J. P. Stevens, of Macon, delivered an interesting address on the condition of successful farming. He said that any man of common sense, tact, energy and a fair knowledge of human nature might become a successful farmer or politician, but not so with farming. There he dealt with nature's inviolable laws. She laughs to scorn the wiles of sophistry, and you must woo her smiles and seek her favors by studying her laws and becoming acquainted with her methods.

He discussed manures at length, going into the chemical composition of plant food to show that cotton seed, humus and animal manures furnish all the constituents necessary to make our red land productive. With these materials Mr. Furman brought up his land from a production of a bale to eight acres to a bale to one acre, and Major R. F. Lawton made ordinary land bring seventy-five bushels of corn.

Dr. Stevens called attention to the fact that farmers kept little account of the details of their expenses, while a merchant who kept no such account would be regarded as a simpleton of the first water.

The conclusion of the address was an appeal to the farmer to inform himself about his business. To get knowledge by reading, study and close observation of his own operations, ever seeking to gain some new advantage in the conduct of his business.

At the conclusion of Dr. Stevens' address the usual quiz followed. In reply to inquiries he said that pea vines should be plowed under green, although many farmers thought they should go under dry. If turned under green they should be only partly covered. He did not think any vegetable matter should be burnt off.

A NEW POSSIBILITY.  
A new possibility in the race for the place of commissioner of agriculture appeared on the surface today.

After some discussion on Dr. Stevens' address, Rev. James B. Hunnicutt, of Covington, began a speech on agriculture in general, opening up his subject by saying the cotton system of the state in the same vigorous style he had employed in his criticism of the experiment station.

As the reverend gentlemen were unimpaired, a Covington man at my elbow remarked that he was one of the best posted men on the floor, and would probably be a candidate for commissioner of agriculture. He sat by Colonel Livingston, and they seemed to be pulling together.

Mr. Hunnicutt is a tall, thin, hatchet-faced Methodist preacher and a good talker. He has a good deal of the halcyon look and stirred up a good deal of enthusiasm in a fifteen minutes speech.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.  
He said our people suffered more from a wrong system of education than from anything else. Our school system, he said, was taken bodily from that of England, and consisted chiefly of Latin, Greek and mythology.

What a farmer's boy needed was a knowledge of the material things out of which he had to get his living. He referred to Dr. Clifton's lecture on insects and said that was the kind of information the farmer's boy needed. Colonel De Wolf followed and insisted on a little Latin.

An interesting feature of the morning was Dr. Wilson's lecture on the possibilities of fruit in Georgia. He is an Ohio man who settled in Worth county, and he reported net returns of \$250 per acre on the vineyards of Captain McCall.

Colonel De Wolf, the north Georgia grape specialist, asked how that result was reached, and expressed some doubt as to the correctness of the calculation of expenses. He thought he was doing well to get a return of \$90 an acre on grapes, and did not feel he could count on more than \$50.

Mr. Miller, the Floyd county nurseryman, also from Ohio, said by care in studying markets and selecting varieties a man could net \$100 an acre for grapes in north Georgia. Sometimes a bad season would cut that down. Dr. Wilson insisted that his figures were correct, and invited the gentleman to Worth on the 4th of next July to see for themselves.

FINANCIALLY SOLID.  
The Agricultural society is financially solid. The executive committee reported \$11,044 cash in hand, which is \$2,014 more than last year.

At noon, the usual resolutions of thanks to the people, railroads, ladies and press were adopted, and the convention voted unanimously to go to Lagrange in August.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.  
The afternoon session of the convention was mainly devoted to the experience meeting.

Colonel Livingston sprung a question on the Star Red Fertilizer, which Commissioner Henderson excluded from sale in Georgia on the ground that it was excluded by statute. Livingston said it was made up principally of oxide of iron, which combined with the nitrogen of the air to make ammonia, it could be had for \$12 a ton, and if effective would give farmers about \$24,000 a year.

The question was finally settled by referring it to the experiment station and Colonel Corbin said they would test it.

At the alliance meeting here today, the stock of the alliance warehouse was enlarged. H. C. Brown offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the farmers of Georgia recognize the fact that the small amount of money in circulation, and the fact that farming lands are not recognized by our government as security in national banks, but the people are thrown into the hands of speculators and usurers. Be it

Resolved, That this society co-operate with the Farmers' Alliance in their efforts to increase the volume of money in circulation for the benefit of the people, and put our hands on a pair with stocks and bonds as securities, thus insuring the policy of the alliance in its efforts to benefit the people.

On Dr. Wilson's motion the following committee was appointed to begin preparations for a Georgia exhibit at the world's fair: J. S. Wilson, Dr. Sam Hays, P. J. Bernkman, T. R. Bennett, W. R. Kemp, H. H. Carey, E. W. Anderson. The night meeting was devoted to experience.

March, April, May are the months in which to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. While it purifies, it also vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Your Sweetheart  
will expect you to send her a fine Valentine from  
ohn A. Miller's, 31-Market-street, feb 12

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA,  
Delicious, easily digested, and highly nourishing.



As the elements that give color to the rose are conveyed in the sap that circulates through the capillaries of the shrub on which it grows, so does the blood convey the elements that paint the cheek of beauty with the ruddy glow of health—"The bloom of opening flowers." But in order that this beautifying process of nature may be in the highest degree successful, it is important that the sanguinary fluid be kept in that pure and wholesome condition so surely and so easily attainable through the use of S. S. S.

I take pleasure in submitting the following statement of facts that you may know the great benefit that has resulted from the use of your Specific in the case of my little daughter, now ten years of age. The child, when two years of age, had a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left her with a shattered constitution. Among other evidences of impaired nutrition, was what the doctors called softening of the bones. In her fifth year she happened to a slight accident which resulted in the dislocation of the hip joint, and from the irritation thus set up, terrible abscesses of the hip ensued. The abscesses the best medical treatment that could be obtained, remained for three years, discharging continuously. At this time, through the influence of friends, I put her on your S. S. S.

When the treatment was commenced the abscess was very large, having six perforations, puss discharging through them all. During this treatment several spiculae of bone came out, and by the time she had finished her fifth bottle the abscess had entirely healed, her appetite and general health had been restored, in short, she was well and happy, and so continues.

Mrs. J. A. WIEGNER, Lower Main St., Slaton, Ga.  
(Copyrighted by S. S. S. Co.)

**PAINLESS EFFECTUAL**  
**BEECHAM'S PILLS**  
THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE WORTH A GUINEA A BOX  
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Faintness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scoury, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. **THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these PILLS, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For **WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER; they ACT LIKE MAGIC**—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular system; restoring long-lost complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD of HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helena, Lancashire, England.  
Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them).

**WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.**

## INSURANCE STATEMENT.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JANUARY 1, 1890 OF THE

condition of the

**Lion Fire Insurance Company,**

OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

Organized under the laws of Great Britain, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia in pursuance of the laws of said State.

Principal office 223 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock \$4,125,000 00

2. Amount paid up in cash 560,000 00

II. ASSETS.

1. Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first lien on the

fee) as shown in Schedule B, attached to annual report, filed in office

of insurance commissioner and brought down to date of this return 174,800 00

2. Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans \$3,664 55

3. Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and perishable im-

provements \$197,628 00

4. Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$201,700 as collateral) 242,672 00

5. Total value of said mortgaged premises 382,300 00

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

6. Total par value \$330,000 00

7. Total market value 422,700 00

A detailed account is embodied in annual report filed in office of in-

surance commissioner.

8. Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated

with company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company,

with the par and market value of the same and the amount loaned on

each.

Total par value \$9,000 00

Total market value 15,600 00

Amount loaned thereon 11,000 00

9. Cash in the company's principal office \$1,407 55

10. Cash belonging to the company deposited in National City Bank, New

York, and in other banks 2,854 08

11. Total cash items \$77,665 08

12. Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value" un-

collected 3,412 50

13. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission 54,997 71

14. Due from other companies for re-insurance on losses already paid 4,704 55

15. Total assets of the company, actual cash market value \$783,244 17

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Losses due and unpaid \$10,992 77

2. Gross losses in course of collection at close of first six

months 80,638 00

3. Losses retained, including interest, cost and other expenses thereon 5,512 08

4. Total gross amount of claims for losses 96,640 08

5. Net amount of unpaid losses 47,443 85

6. Net premium reserve and other liabilities, except capital, under the

life insurance or any other special department 209,236 29

7. Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising, and for agency and other

miscellaneous expenses 8,577 08

8. Surplus beyond all liabilities 487,364 05

9. Aggregate amount of all liabilities 783,244 17

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1889.

On Fire Risks.

1. Entire premiums collected during the six months \$342,402 76

2. Deduct re-insurance and return premiums 136,386 91

3. Net cash actually received for premiums 206,015 85

4. Received for interest on bonds and mortgages 4,436 53

5. Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans

and from all other sources 7,871 50

6. Aggregate amount of income actually received during the last six

months in cash \$218,204 83

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1889.

On Fire Losses.

1. Gross amount actually paid for losses, including \$4,062.29 losses occurring

in previous years \$187,150 76

2. Net amount paid during the six months of the year for losses 187,150 76

3. Paid for commissions or brokerage in this and other states 2,500 00

4. Paid for salaries, fees and other charges of officers, clerks, agents and

all other employees 14,000 76

5. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states 4,000 00

6. All other payments and expenditures, viz: general and agency expenses

and from all other sources \$16,519 11

7. Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the last six months of

the year in cash \$253,220 33

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the annual statement in the office

of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, COUNTY OF HARTFORD.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, M. Bennett, Jr., who being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the manager of the Lion

Fire Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. M. BENNETT, Jr.,

Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of January, 1890. EDWARD F. ROGERS,

Notary Public.

A. L. WALDO, AGENT, 39 SOUTH BROAD ST.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, CLERK'S OFFICE.

SS.—I, Francis Chambers, clerk of the county of Hartford, and of the superior court, within and for

said county, and keeper of the seal thereof, hereby certify that Edward F. Rogers, esquire, on the

1st day of February, 1890, was, ever since has been, and now is, a notary public within and for said

county, duly commissioned and sworn, with authority by the laws of this state to administer oaths

and take the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said superior court, at Hart-

ford, in said county and state, on this 2d day of February, A. D. 1890.

FRANCIS CHAMBERS,

Clerk as aforesaid.

# Atlanta Home Insurance Company, OF ATLANTA, GA.

Organized under the laws of the State of Georgia, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in

pursuance of the laws of said State.

Principal office, 39 South Broad street.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock \$200,000 00

2. Amount paid up in cash \$200,000 00

II. ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company (less the amount of

incumbrances thereon) as specified in schedule A, annexed to annual

statement filed in office of insurance commissioner and brought down to

date of this return 15,000 00

2. Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the

fee) as shown in schedule B, attached to annual report, filed in office of

insurance commissioner and brought down to date of this return 135,383 32

3. Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans, \$1,721.45; interest ac-

crued thereon \$4,756.67. Total 6,478 12

4. Amount of other loans 35,947 50

5. Secured as per schedule with Insurance Commissioner.

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

6. Total par value \$37,000 00

7. Total market value 43,800 00

A detailed account is embodied in annual report filed in office of Insurance

Commissioner.

8. Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated

with company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company,

with the par and market value of the same and the amount loaned on

each.

Total par value 4,000 00

Total market value 4,450 00

Amount loaned thereon 31,847 00

Other loans secured as per schedule with Insurance Commissioner.

A detailed account is embodied in annual report filed in office of Insurance

Commissioner.

11. Cash in the company's principal office 3,523 44

12. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank—Lowry Banking Co. 22,917 83

Total cash items \$36,441 33

13. Amount of premiums notes upon which policies have been issued 6,945 79

14. Interest due and accrued on stocks 400 00

15. Interest accrued on collateral loans and uncollected 1,207 18

16. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission 7,058 82

17. Due from other companies 70 08

18. Office furniture 2,664 77

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value \$281,029 91

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Net amount of unpaid losses \$706 18

2. Net premium reserve 56,925 11

3. Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising and for agency and other

miscellaneous expenses 800 00

4. Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock, scrip and net surplus \$58,431 29

5. Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash 200,000 00

6. Scrip outstanding 1,633 02

7. Surplus beyond all liabilities 21,405 60

8. Aggregate amount of all liabilities \$281,029 91

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1889.

On Fire Risks.

1. Gross premiums and bills in course of collection at close of first six

months \$6,297 51

2. Net collected 45,340 17

3. Gross premiums on risks written and renewed during the last six months.

4. Total \$51,637 68

5. Deduct premiums and bills in course of collection at this date 7,698 82

6. Entire premiums collected during the last six months, cash, \$41,072.32;

notes, \$2,565.35. Total \$43,637 67



## THE CITY HALL.

## THE TAX COMMITTEE AND THE VALUE OF CENTRAL HOUSES.

The Assessors May Increase the Assessment—The Money Expended Yesterday—The Police Commission Election.

The value of central property in Atlanta is to be raised by the city tax assessors. And then there will be a row.

Since the tax assessors began their field work for 1890 the tax committee of the general council has been endeavoring to bring the values given the business blocks in the heart of the city.

This was done because the committee thought it might be advisable to instruct the assessors to increase the figures.

There is every reason to believe that the increase will be ordered.

When the assessors opened their pedestrian exercises they went into the rear of each ward and working towards the heart of the city stopped when they reached the valuable business blocks. Then, after completing the wards, they went into the new territory, leaving the central property for the last work.

During that time the tax committee was making its investigation.

The assessors are not about ready to commence valuing the central property, and when they finish it there will probably be some fun. A day or two ago the committee requested the board of assessors to meet and confer. The conference was held with closed doors, but if the rumors current about the city hall are to be relied upon, the meeting was not a very quiet one.

The assessors are opposed to increasing the value of the property, while members of the committee are supposed to favor it.

When asked what transpired during the meeting, none of these present were disposed to tell. However, one of the assessors yesterday said:

"It is not right to tax a piece of property its full value, and the assessment of '89 gave some of the central buildings high up."

"Did the committee instruct the assessors to increase the values?"

"The tax committee can't instruct us. It can, however, suggest in a very broad way."

"Did the tax committee suggest, then?"

"In New York, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, or none of the large cities is the full value or anything like it given," answered the assessor ignoring the question.

"A man's money is worth seven per cent to him," continued the assessor. "Now if we put the full value on by the time he keeps up his insurance, his repairs and his taxes, he won't have near that, it matters not how big his rent may be."

"Throwing off a tax book he went on."

"Look at this. See what some of the biggest pieces of Atlanta central property is assessed at when considered what it would bring on the market."

Here is the list he picked out:

J. T. and W. D. Grant, Centennial Building, \$125,000

J. Hall, and W. D. Grant, Concessions, \$75,000

Chamberlain, Boynton & Co., \$60,000

Chamber Commerce, \$60,000

Markham House, \$100,000

Mrs. M. A. Dougherty, National Hotel, \$60,000

Weinmeister Hotel, \$25,000

L. DeGue, Opera House, \$50,000

John A. Fitch, Fitch Building, \$60,000

George Hilber, Hilber & Co., \$60,000

Moore, Marsh & Co., \$120,000

Joseph E. Brown, Kiser Store, \$40,000

Constitution Building, \$100,000

Georgia City National Bank, \$125,000

Erasmus Gould, Traders Bank, \$100,000

Joseph E. Brown, Block's Store, \$100,000

Mr. Middlebrook, chairman of the committee, took on a broad smile when asked about the meeting, and said:

"We had a conference with the assessors."

"And instructed them to increase values?"

"It was only a conference," was the evasive reply.

Over Three Thousand Dollars.

Warrants amounting to \$3,538.36 were drawn upon the city treasury yesterday.

Comptroller Griffith's books show that the warrants were:

John W. Collier, salary, \$75.00

Scipio Sons, cement and coal, \$60.00

Scipio Sons, sewer pipe and cement, \$36.72

Cook & Waldron, carriage for sewer work, \$6.00

Georgia Electric Light company, lights, \$3,019.59

Total, \$3,538.36

They Want a Bridge.

Glenn-street property owners want to cross the Tennessee railroad, and at the next meeting of the general council will send in a petition.

They want a bridge.

The petition to the council has been drawn and is signed by the Broome Motor Sewing Machine company, A. P. Stewart, W. S. Grant, R. H. Caldwell, Forrest Adair and the Atlanta Lumber company and others. The petitioners waive all claims for damages occasioned by changing the grade, either by cutting or filling, and have given the land necessary to make the street fifty feet wide.

Mary A. Keller wants the city to pay her \$9.50.

Last fall she paid to Tax Collector Griffin \$4.50 as full payment of her taxes. Later, a bill for \$10.00 was issued against her property, which was transferred to Samm. The bill for \$15.00. This was brought about because there are two persons in the city bearing the petitioner's name, and when she called to pay her taxes she paid the taxes of the other Mary A. Keller.

The Police Commissioners.

The election for two police commissioners takes place next month, and the candidates are working hard.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Several deaths and funerals in Atlanta yesterday.

Mr. William Armstrong, a well-known city drummer, died at his home on Gilmer street yesterday. Mr. Armstrong was a man of exceptional character, and those who knew him well admired and loved him for his upright life and Christian character.

He was taken with the grip a few days ago, and exposed himself to the cold and wind. He was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and five children. The funeral will occur at St. Paul's church at 2 o'clock today.

Mrs. Klasse's Death.

Yesterday Mrs. Malinda Klasse, wife of Mr. Charles Klasse, died at her residence, No. 141 West Fair street.

Mrs. Klasse was a lady beloved by all who knew her, and her death is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

She was thirty-eight years old. Her death was caused by consumption. The funeral will occur from the residence today.

Mr. Jones's Funeral.

Mr. J. C. Jones was buried in Westview cemetery yesterday, the funeral occurring from the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. A. F. Sherrill. The funeral was largely attended by the friends of the family, and a long discourse followed the remains to the tomb.

Mrs. Havell's Funeral.

The remains of Mrs. Havell, whose sad death was reported in yesterday's paper, were laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery yesterday. Many friends of the family participated in the said ceremonies, and paid their last tribute to the beautiful life of the dead lady.

A Gorgeous General.

From the New York World.

A reader of the World wishes to call attention to the fact that General John C. Fremont was not enumerated in our recent roll-call of conspicuous living union generals. We omitted General Fremont's name intentionally. He is not large enough to class with the survivors named. He is appointed to the command of a department in the southwest for political reasons. His staff, organized at St. Louis, was the most gorgeous staff in point of feathers and gold lace ever seen on this continent. But General Fremont did not render any very conspicuous service during the civil war. He endeavored to abolish slavery in advance of Mr. Lincoln, but outside of this performance he was chiefly celebrated for furnishing supplies to the enemy—unintentionally, of course. He is now asking to be placed upon the army retired list. He should be so favored for the services rendered in western exploration in connection with game warden ples and the wooly horse.

## THE DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The Directors of the East Atlanta Land Company Meet.

Yesterday the directors of the East Atlanta Land company met and reviewed the work of the past year. It was a very harmonious meeting, and the results of the preceding year were reviewed and found to be satisfactory.

It was decided to sell at auction on Thursday, March 27th, about fifty of the choicest lots at Inman park. Everybody who knows anything about the value of real estate in Atlanta knows that the Inman park property is the finest in the suburbs of the city. The East Atlanta Land company has spent thousands of dollars in grading and terracing it, and it is probably one of the most beautiful spots in Georgia. These lots will be offered to the public for just what they will bring. Those who desire to buy a home in what will be in a few years the most aristocratic part of the city, will have an opportunity on that day to secure it at the highest bid. It must be remembered that Inman park is within the city limits, and both water and gas can be furnished to all choicest houses. A great many lots have already been sold at private sale, and houses erected on them. Professor Moore has just about completed a beautiful \$8,000 house. Mr. Robert Winship purchased yesterday an elegant lot, upon which he will erect a handsome residence this summer. Mr. Joel Hart, the president of the East Atlanta Land company, is preparing to build one of the most elegant residences in Atlanta. Mr. Gould, of the Traders' bank, has recently purchased a very fine lot, and will proceed at once to erect a \$10,000 residence. These are only a few of the improvements that are going on at Inman park. The electric cars run direct to the park from the center of the city every seven minutes.

One of Atlanta's largest bankers said yesterday: "In my estimation, Inman park in the next five years will be the finest property in Atlanta. If I had not just bought my home, I most assuredly would purchase property there. It is such a delightful place to live."

This seems to be the expression of many of Atlanta's leading business men, as they are purchasing lots there almost daily.

The sale on Thursday, March 27th, will doubtless be largely attended by the people of Atlanta. The fact that the choicest lots in Inman park are to be offered for sale is enough to attract the attention of the people looking for first-class building sites. When a person buys a lot and builds a home on it, he would like to know who will be his neighbor. He doesn't want any inferior buildings next to his. All these objections have been met in the management of the Inman park property, inasmuch as no one who buys a lot is allowed to erect a house of inferior quality.

When Inman park is thickly settled, it will be a community of palatial residences, unequalled anywhere in the south.

Supreme Court of Georgia—October Term 1889.

Order of circuits, with the number of cases remaining undispensed of:

Patula, 3; Oconee, 9

Southwestern, 17; Brunswick, 11

Eastern, 16

Southern, 1

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Messrs. W. R. E. Ward, W. D. Nottingham and J. M. Griggs were admitted to practice in this court.

Cases of the Chattahoochee circuit argued:

No. 14. Haddon v. Haddon et al., from Muscogee.

Winship & Gilbert and N. J. Hammond, for plaintiff in error. McNeill & Levy, Hillyer & Br., Grothaus & Chappey, Peabody, Brannon & Hatcher, for defendant.

No. 15. Smith v. Smith et al., from Muscogee. C. J. Thornton and J. B. Foster, for plaintiff. McNeill & Levy, for defendant.

No. 16. Liverpool & London and Globe Insurance Co. v. Norris, from Muscogee. Peabody, Brannon & Hatcher, for plaintiff in error. L. P. Garret, contra.

No. 19. Wheeler v. Georgia Midland & Gulf Railroad Co., from Muscogee. Thornton & Cameron, for plaintiff. Grothaus & Chappey, for defendant.

No. 20. Baker v. Tillman, from Columbus. J. F. Pon, for plaintiff in error. Peabody, Brannon & Hatcher, contra.

The case of Price v. Burrus (No. 17), was continued for the term.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock, to finish the Eastern circuit, after which further arguments will be heard until Monday the 24th inst.

Contagious Blood Diseases.

Ulcers, sores, pimples, itch, salt rheum, etc., are evidences of contagious blood diseases. It is manifestly a duty to eradicate blood poison from the system, as in B. B. B. (Bottan Blood Balm), thus enabling the body to heal, and thereby removing all possibilities of other members of the family becoming likewise afflicted.

Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book that will convince.

J. H. Outlaw, Mt. Olive, N. C., writes: "I had running sores on my shoulders and arms. One bottle of B. B. B. cured me entirely."

L. Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes: "B. B. B. has worked on me like a charm. My head and body was covered with sores, and my hair came out, but B. B. B. healed me quickly."

W. J. Kinnin, Hutchins, Texas, writes: "B. B. B. has cured my wife of a large ulcer on her leg that doctors and all other medicine could not cure."

M. J. Eosman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I know of several cases of blood diseases speedily cured by B. B. B. Two bottles cured a lady of ugly scrofulous skin sores."

W. C. Birchmore & Co., Moxey, Ga., writes: "B. B. B. in curing Mr. Robert Ward of blood poison effected one of the most wonderful cures that ever came to our knowledge."

Valentines.

A large stock of lace, card and satin Valentines, Monarches cases and novelties of every description at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Feb-12

Please Take Notice.

The undersigned desire to notify the citizens of Atlanta that W. E. Venable does not sell the genuine S. B. Gregory or Bowden Litho. Soap, nor having purchased any from us for the space of six months. The genuine water can be found on draught only at the fountain of Messrs. Stony, Gregory & Co., corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Do not be deceived by any artificial mineral waters. They are impure and dangerous. Stony, Gregory & Co. will receive and promptly fill all orders for genuine S. B. Gregory or Bowden Litho. Soap in any quantity. They are also prepared to sell by the glass or any quantity the best and wonderful natural Bromine Water, cheapness and nervousness of all kinds.

Bowden Litho. Springs Co., Lithia Springs (formerly Salt Springs), Ga. feb-12

Your Sweetheart

will expect you to send her a fine Valentine from Miller's, 31 Marietta street.

Money Wanted.

I want to sell some good purchase money notes drawing 6 per cent interest. Will sell at a discount of 2 per cent thereby netting the buyer 10 per cent on his investment. I will also indorse the notes. The property for which they are given is not in Atlanta, but situated in a good Georgia town. Want to sell the notes for the purpose of investing in some property which is offered to me at a bargain. Address W. J. W. F. O. box 864, Atlanta. feb-12 3d pag

Southern Home

Building and Loan Association, 321-23, Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information.

Valentines,

and Valentine novelties of every description, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. feb-12

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give relief and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Comm. Valentines

to please and displease every one, at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. feb-12

Popi Lar, Pure, Fine, Uniform, Best, Cheapest, Juicy, Rippe, Tongue Chew, Favorite Brand, Has No Equal, Easiest to Sell, Gives Good Profit, Queen of Tobacco. 27

STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (The Franklin Publishing House), State Printers, Atlanta, Ga. Consult them before placing your orders.

P. J. KENNY, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

Agent for the Celebrated L. D. Dillinger PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKY

Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's McBrayer and Atherton Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use; also imported Old Hennessy and Martell Brandy, Sherries, Ports, Claret Wine and Champagne. A large stock of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.

Sweet Mash Country Corn Whisky a specialty. Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser beer.

P. J. KENNY, 40 Decatur St. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. sep-28-dly 3p

STUART'S GIN

Has been recognized as one of the best and safest diuretics. It is one of the best agents in Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

When Gin is combined with other valuable ingredients we have a

## JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR Blank Books, Ledgers, PRINTING, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (The Franklin Publishing House), State Printers, Atlanta, Ga. Consult them before placing your orders.

P. J. KENNY, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

Agent for the Celebrated L. D. Dillinger PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKY

Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's McBrayer and Atherton Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use; also imported Old Hennessy and Martell Brandy, Sherries, Ports, Claret Wine and Champagne. A large stock of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.

Sweet Mash Country Corn Whisky a specialty. Sole agent for the celebrated Original Budweiser beer.

P. J. KENNY, 40 Decatur St. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. sep-28-dly 3p

STUART'S GIN

Has been recognized as one of the best and safest diuretics. It is one of the best agents in Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

When Gin is combined with other valuable ingredients we have a

BUCHU Being a strict diuretic and tonic, when combined with the other valuable remedies in Stuart's Gin and Buchu yields a medicine warranted to cure.

Be sure you are right and then go ahead. Stuart's Gin and Buchu is the great specific for all kinds of urinary disorders.

Can be made; cures have been made; and Buchu will continue to be made of Stuart's Gin and Buchu. Why should not you be made happy also? n r m

DR. BOWES & CO

212 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA. (Over Jacobs' Pharmacy)

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impotency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, gonorrhea, syphilis, and all of its terrible results, such as Ulcers, blotches, sores or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, urinary permanently cured when others have failed. Frequent and burning urine, dropsical, urinary sediments, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRAL STRUCTURE permanently cured without cutting or cauterization, or interruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED. A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of twenty years' experience, and is strictly reliable. Send six cents in stamps for "Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of men. Enclose stamps for reply to your letter. Call on or address DR. BOWES & CO., 212 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. feb-12 n r m

References: Constitution, Jacobs' Pharmacy, Dec-11 n r m

FITS STOPPED FREE

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.

For all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, etc., Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DIAMONDS.

Large and choice collection of both loose and mounted stones.

FREE MAN & CRANKSHAW.

top col sp

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company  
Office 214 Marietta Street,  
Factory on Belt Line and W. and A. Railroad,  
Telephone 303.  
E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Tr.  
Sole agents under Pat.

## OPIUM

and Whiskey Habits  
cured at home with  
out pain. Book of  
testimonials sent FREE.  
Dr. J. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 604 Whitehall St.

Wedding Presents,  
Diamonds,  
Watches,  
Jewelry,  
Silverware,  
Onyx and  
Bronze  
Clocks.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and Examine.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS.

93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Jan 26-dtd lat col 8 pg

A. J. West & Co.,

Real Estate.

NO. 7 PRYOR STREET.

Kimball House,

34 acres, Johnson's mill road, 3 1/2 miles. \$3,400  
2 acres, Kirkwood, Georgia R. R. 3 1/2 miles. 1,200  
60 acres, Howell's mill road, 5 miles. 1,100  
5 acres, Ashby street, inside city limits. 2,500  
2 acres, Edgewood road, 2 miles. 3,000  
300 feet, W. & A. R. R. inside city limits. 10,000  
17 acres, between and 2 fronting railroads, 3 1/2  
miles, for manufacturing sites, \$300 per acre. 2,500  
22 acres, fronting 2,400 feet on four railroads, at  
three mile post, cheap.  
21 acres, beautiful grove, at Kirkwood, 3 1/2 miles,  
fronting the old Colquhoun place, and the country  
residence of Governor John B. Gordon; \$5,500.  
8 acres, near Van Winkle's, \$5,000.  
18 acres, near Van Winkle's, \$5,400.  
2 beautiful residence lots on Washington street,  
near Georgia avenue, 50x200 feet each; Belgian  
blocks, sidewalks, water and gas main, electric  
lights. The lots only \$1,100 each.  
3 splendid lots, Jasper street, near new homes  
of Messrs. Tom Morgan and Bain; 50x100 feet  
each. For the price \$2,500.  
3 lots on Foster street and 3 on Lovejoy; high  
and pretty; this side technological school. For  
the lots \$2,500.  
4 acres on West Peachtree. This place is offered  
so low we will have to whisper the price.  
3 beautiful lots, Pine street, 50x100 each, to an  
alley; electric cars in front. \$1,100 each.  
1 lot, corner Pine and Fort; electric cars, 50x100,  
\$900.  
One new to arrive, same size, \$750.  
Fine next to above, north side, two blocks from  
Kimball house, 10 rooms, everything modern, and  
in apple pie order.  
We have great many bargains; call. Money now  
in hand to loan on Atlanta real estate; no delay;  
rates reasonable.

A. J. WEST & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A. No.  
Gilt Edge, central store property, at from \$5,000  
to \$6,000. Capitalists in search of such property  
can find a profit in the investment by consulting me.  
I have a beautiful 5-acre tract near Inman park  
between the city and East Fair street.  
I have several cheap lots on easy terms near  
Ebas & May's cotton mill.  
I have a plat and price of the prettiest lots in  
that most desirable suburb—"Inman Park."  
I have vacant and improved property in West  
End, on street car line.  
I have a splendid plant near the E. T. V. & Co.  
ships and the Bross factory, which it would pay  
well to improve.  
Mr. E. L. Mobley, who was formerly in my  
office and who has long experience in the real estate  
business, is now connected with my office as a  
salesman and is ready with convenience to show  
customers who may wish to buy property.  
My office is well equipped and my lists comprise  
property on nearly every street in the city.  
If you have property to sell call and leave description and price.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall St.

Feb 2-dtd 8p

To the Public:

We take this means of calling  
your attention to our extensive line  
of crockery, glassware—chandeliers,  
lamps and general bric-a-brac. During  
the past season we have had an  
unprecedented sale, and have made  
customers in all the southern states.  
The fact that we sell strictly a first-  
class line of goods and at prices our  
competitors cannot touch, has  
brought about our increased business,  
for which we feel very thankful.

We beg to call your attention to  
our line of goods that they lie upon  
our shelves today. We have the  
largest and best stock of fine IM-  
PORTED CROCKERY and glassware  
that there is in the southern  
states. We make a specialty of the  
famous HAVILAND CHINA, and  
sell it at a very low figure. It must  
be remembered that our stock con-  
sists of DIRECT IMPORTA-  
TIONS from the leading houses of  
Europe, and that all of our goods  
are strictly first-class and warranted.  
Call at our store and inspect them.  
DOBBS, WEY & CO.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early  
decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will  
send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full  
particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A  
splendid medical work should be read by every  
man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,  
Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Medico, Coun-  
sellor.

## A REMARKABLE LIFE

DEATH OF ONE WHOSE AFFLICTIONS  
DID NOT MAR HIS USEFULNESS.

Mr. Jones Fisher, Who Died in Brunswick—  
A Man Whose Career Was Some-  
thing Remarkable.

Mr. Fisher was born in England in June,  
1815, just at the close of the war between the  
United States and Great Britain. In the fol-  
lowing year his parents emigrated to America,  
and settled at Harper's Ferry.  
Young Fisher was a deaf mute.  
But the absence of these faculties did not  
prevent him from leading a life of usefulness.  
He was educated at Hartford, Connecticut,  
after learning the trade of an armorer in the  
armory of Harper's Ferry.

While at Hartford he fell in love with a  
young lady, also a deaf mute, who was attend-  
ing the same school, and their marriage oc-  
curred on November 3, 1840. Returning to  
Harper's Ferry he worked at his trade for  
four years, and then came south to Knoxville,  
where he taught in the deaf and dumb asylum  
until the war broke out.

His sympathies were with the south, and he  
came to Atlanta and forged weapons of war-  
fare during the war. Many a bright blade has  
been turned out that did good service in the  
struggle between the states.

Leaving Atlanta he went to Richmond to  
work in the arsenal there until the close of the  
war, when he came back to Georgia and began  
teaching in the deaf and dumb institution at  
Cave Spring, where he remained until four  
years ago, when he retired.

Since that time he has made his home with  
Mrs. Groome, a life long friend. About a  
month ago she removed to Brunswick and  
opened a boarding house, and Mr. and Mrs.  
Fisher went with her. Two weeks ago he  
was taken ill, and his death resulted from  
heart failure Monday.

Mr. T. C. Rawlins, whose wife was a sister  
of Mrs. Fisher, went to Brunswick and brought  
the body to Atlanta yesterday. It was placed  
in the vault at Westview, Rev. Dr. Barnett  
officiating at the funeral services.

The pallbearers were Messrs. W. M. Scott,  
Mr. A. C. Allen, Dr. J. C. Daniels, Mr. Carl  
Housenden, Dr. Pinson, and Mr. R. A. Ander-  
son.

Mr. Fisher's life was a long and useful one,  
and even at his advanced age, did not appear  
more than fifty. He was a most amiable and  
lovable character, and he was for long years a  
strict member of the Presbyterian church.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and  
impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated  
by the peculiar medicine.

Cut to Pieces.  
We are oversupplied on the following goods and  
make cut price to reduce stock. Orders must be  
accompanied with cash to be recognized; other  
goods not mentioned will be filled at regular  
wholesale prices.

Oranges, per box. \$2.50  
Apples per barrel. 4.50  
Grapes per barrel. 3.50  
Seed Irish Potatoes per barrel, Rose. 2.25  
Seed Irish Potatoes per barrel, Peerless. 2.25  
Onion Sets per bushel. 1.50  
Pigs Feet per half barrel. 3.00  
Preserved peaches, fancy. 2.00  
Send orders quick, as prices will not last but  
a few days. J. W. Phillips & Co., Commission Mer-  
chants, Atlanta, Ga. Feb 13-4t

Money Wanted.  
I want to sell some good purchase money notes  
drawing 8 per cent interest. Will sell at a discount  
of 2 per cent thereby netting the buyer 10 per cent  
on his investment. I will also endorse the notes.  
The property for which they are given is not in  
Atlanta, but situated in a good Georgia town.  
Want to sell the notes for the purpose of investing  
in some property which is offered to me at a bar-  
gain. Address W. J. W., P. O. box 364, Atlanta.  
Feb 13-2t 5th page.

The well known strengthening properties of  
Iron, combined with other tonics and a most  
effective purgative, are found in Carter's Iron  
Pills which strengthen the nerves and body,  
and improve the blood and complexion.

Progress.  
It is very important in this age of vast ma-  
terial progress that a remedy be pleasing to the  
taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable  
to the stomach and healthy in its nature and  
effects. Possessing these quantities, Syrup of  
Figs is the one perfect laxative and most  
gentle diuretic known.

On Tender Hooks.  
Nervous people are usually in this state. Their  
periods of comfort are rare. Worried by trifles,  
startled by slight noises, pestered by indigestion—  
usually the result of their own—these ex-  
istence is anything but an enviable one. Hos-  
tetter's Stomach Bitters is the medicine specially  
adapted to them, as it thoroughly invigorates the  
nervous system through the medium of improved  
digestion and assimilation. Chills and fever,  
kidney complaints, indigestion and costiveness  
are relieved by it.

Must not be confounded with common cathar-  
tic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver  
Pills are entirely unlike them in every re-  
spect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Our Local Fire Insurance Companies.  
We beg to call attention to the semi-annual  
statements of our two local companies, the "At-  
lanta Home" and the "United Underwriters."  
The former company was organized in 1882, and  
has grown steadily forward till now it is recog-  
nized as one of the leading financial institutions  
of the state.

The "United Underwriters" was organized last  
year, and now has a paid in capital of \$300,000.  
The company has been issuing policies only a  
few weeks and has made a most excellent start  
for business. It is now arranging to enter Louisiana,  
Alabama, Tennessee and South Carolina, and later  
on will enter other states and proposes to do the  
largest agency business of any southern company.  
Atlanta is justly proud of her two local com-  
panies and it is with pleasure we point to their  
prosperous condition.

Valentines.  
and Valentine novelties of every description at  
John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. Feb 14

Money to Loan.  
Southern Home Building and Loan Association  
321-2 S. Broad Street. Call for pamphlet. Feb 14

Money Wanted.  
I want to sell some good purchase money notes  
drawing 8 per cent interest. Will sell at a discount  
of 2 per cent thereby netting the buyer 10 per cent  
on his investment. I will also endorse the notes.  
The property for which they are given is not in  
Atlanta, but situated in a good Georgia town.  
Want to sell the notes for the purpose of investing  
in some property which is offered to me at a bar-  
gain. Address W. J. W., P. O. box 364, Atlanta.  
Feb 13-2t 5th page.

There is no one article in the line of medi-  
cines that gives so large a return for the money  
as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back-  
ache Plasters.

Of exquisite flavor, pure and wholesome.  
Angostura Bitters is a standard table delicacy.  
Sole Manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siebert &  
Sons. At all druggists.

FUNERAL NOTICE.  
ARMSTRONG—William Armstrong died at 8:45  
this morning. Funeral at 10 o'clock from the church  
on St. Paul's church, on Hunter street. In  
terment at Westview. Residence, 18 Filmore  
street.

MEETINGS.  
A regular communication of Atlanta  
Lodge No. 59, P. and A. M., will be held  
in Masonic hall, corner of Marietta and  
Broad streets, 7 o'clock this (Thursday)  
evening. Work in the degree. Master  
Mason in good standing fraternally invited to at-  
tend.  
A. J. SHROPSHIRE, W. M.  
ZADOC B. MOON, Secretary.

L. O. O. F. Meeting Notice.  
Regular meeting of  
Capital Lodge No. 60,  
L. O. O. F., commene-  
ing at 7:30 o'clock  
this (Thursday) even-  
ing. Quite a number of candidates will be initiated  
and degrees conferred. Full attendance desired.  
JOHN B. GOODWIN, Noble Grand.  
J. E. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

## MEDICAL.

## WHY COUGH.

WHEN a few doses of Ayer's Cherry  
Pectoral will relieve you? Try it.  
Keep it in the house. You are liable to  
have a cough at any  
time, and no other  
remedy is so effective  
as this world-  
renowned prepa-  
ration. No household,  
with young children,  
should be without it.  
Scores of lives are  
saved every year by  
its timely use.

Amanda B. Jenner, Northampton,  
Mass., writes: "Common gratitude im-  
pels me to acknowledge the great bene-  
fits I have derived from my children from  
the use of Ayer's most excellent Cherry  
Pectoral. I had lost two dear children  
from croup and consumption, and had  
the greatest fear of losing my only re-  
maining daughter and son, as they were  
delicate. Happily, I find that by giving  
them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the first  
symptoms of throat or lung trouble, they  
are relieved from danger, and are be-  
coming robust, healthy children."

"In the winter of 1885 I took a bad  
cold, which I was trying to cure with  
remedy, grew worse, so that the family  
physician considered me incurable, sup-  
posing me to be in consumption. As a  
last resort I tried Ayer's Cherry Pecto-  
ral, and, in a short time, the cure was  
complete. Since then I have never been  
without this medicine. I am fifty years  
of age, weigh over 150 pounds, and at-  
tribute my good health to the use of  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—G. W. Youker,  
Salem, N. J.

"Last winter I contracted a severe  
cold, which by repeated exposure, be-  
came quite obstinate. I was much  
troubled with hoarseness and bronchial  
irritation. After trying various medi-  
cines, without relief, I at last purchased  
a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On  
taking this medicine, my cough ceased  
almost immediately, and I have been  
well ever since."—Rev. Thos. B. Russell,  
Secretary Holston Conference and P. E.  
of the Greenville District, M. E. C.,  
Jonesboro, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,  
PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

FOR SALE.

IN NEXT THREE DAYS 15 SHARES STOCK  
of East Atlanta Land Company. The book value of  
this stock is \$1.35 and enhancing. Will sell at par  
because of demand for money. Address P. O. box  
334, City. Feb 13-4t

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

9-room house, Capitol ave., 57x175.  
7-room house, 100x200.  
7-room house, Copper street, 50x130.  
7-room house, Whitehall, 60x200.  
7-room house, West Harris, 50x130.  
10-room house, Forest ave., 75x118.  
7-room house, Irwin street, 50x200.  
7-room house, West Harris, 50x130.  
7-room house, Haynes and Rhodes, 75x130.  
5-room house, Nelson, 7x115.  
5-room house, Hilliard, 50x150.  
5-room house, Wheat, Very cheap.  
300x400 Boulevard to Jackson.  
100x200, Boulevard.  
51x115 Boulevard.  
71x175, Boulevard.  
80x200, Boulevard.  
50x150, Jackson.  
50x150, Jackson.  
50x170, Forrest ave.  
100x170 Forrest ave.  
50x100, Cornhill.  
150x150 Calhoun.  
48x124 Ivy.  
28x38, West Peachtree.  
90x200, West Peachtree.  
50x127, West Pine.  
300x200 W. and A. railroad.  
100x200 W. and A. railroad.  
250x200 W. and A. railroad.  
60x112, Formwalt street.  
50x100, Formwalt street.  
50x125, Marietta to W. and A. railroad.  
100x30, Hunnicutt street.  
60x100, Fowler street.  
50x100, Pine street.  
50x173 Hilliard street.  
30 acre farm 2 1/2 miles from Marietta, on W. and  
A. railroad. Very cheap.  
300x200 Washington street.  
150x250 S. Pryor street.  
60x105, Brunswick ave.  
51x115, Jackson.  
100x200, Peachtree street.  
100x187, Capitol ave.  
We have several cheap central lots which we will  
offer this week. If you wish to buy sell or rent  
call to see.  
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.  
Jan 25-dtd 8th page.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in all kind of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

BLANK BOOKS.

STATIONERY.

Envelopes, Pens, Inks, Etc. Lowest Prices!

Picture Frames Made to Order!

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

and Artists' Supplies.

ETCHINGS -- AND -- STEEL -- ENGRAVINGS

WEDDING PRESENTS

a specialty. Call and see us, or write for prices of  
what you want.

Thornton & Grubb,

28 Whitehall Street.

Notice by the Mayor and  
General Council of the City  
of Atlanta, of an Election  
to Determine the Question  
as to the Issue by said City  
of Water Bonds and Sewer  
Bonds.

WHEREAS, THE MAYOR AND GENERAL  
COUNCIL of the city of Atlanta, desire to issue  
\$220,000 of bonds of said city for the purpose of  
increasing the water supply of said city and desire  
also to issue \$100,000 in bonds for the purpose of  
paying the city's proportion of the construction of  
sewers in said city.  
Therefore resolved, That in accordance with the  
constitution and laws of said state, an election be  
held on the 15th day of March, 1890, to determine  
the question whether said bonds shall be issued by  
said city, and that notice to the people (qualified  
voters of said city), be published in the ATLANTA  
CONSTITUTION, the paper in which the sheriff's ad-  
vertisements for said county are published for the  
space of thirty days, between this date and the  
holding of said election, as provided by law, said  
bonds to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent  
per annum and to run 30 years from the date thereof,  
the interest to be paid semi-annually on the first  
day of January and July of each year, and the  
principal of said bonds to be fully paid 30 years  
from the date of the issuance thereof.  
And it is further resolved, That the question shall be  
written on their ballots, "For Water Bonds" or  
"Against Water Bonds," and shall also have printed  
or written on their ballots "For Sewer Bonds" or  
"Against Sewer Bonds."

Said election shall be held as municipal elections  
in this city are held and conducted in like man-  
ner and in accordance with sections 508, 1 to 508 M  
of the code of the state of Georgia.  
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a  
preable and resolution adopted by the mayor  
and council of the city of Atlanta, and concurred  
in by the aldermanic board of said city on Feb-  
ruary 3, 1890, as approved by his honor, the  
mayor of said city on February 4, 1890, appears  
from the records in my office.  
This February 4, 1890.

F. P. WOODWARD,

Clerk of Council of the City of Atlanta.

feb 5-dtd

LADIES' PEERLESS  
DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.  
They will dye everything. They are sold every-  
where. Price 10c a package. They have no equal  
for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages  
or Freedom of Color.  
They do not crook or smut; 40 colors. For sale by  
Bradfield and Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall St.;  
Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202  
Marietta St.; M. B. Avery & Co., druggists;  
Schumann's pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter  
streets; L. Nance, Napoleon St.; J. H. Corn-  
Visage, Ga.; Lennox Emerson, Mountain Scene,  
Ga.; Roberts & Holbrook, Ball Ground, Ga.

PRINTING PRESSES,

TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC.

Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices

LIBERAL TERMS!

SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.,

34 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

We sell the Constitution, and refer to them.

TEXAS LANDS.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN TEXAS LAND  
will find it to their interest to correspond with  
THOMSON & DONAN, Austin, Texas.







FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, February 12, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1/2 premium.

FAIR AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 4 1/2 30 year.	119 1/2	120
Georgia 7, 1890.	102	103
Georgia 7, 1890.	102	103
Savannah 5, 1890.	103	104
Atlanta 8, 1890.	102	103
Atlanta 8, 1890.	102	103
Atlanta 8, 1890.	102	103
Atlanta 8, 1890.	102	103
Atlanta 8, 1890.	102	103
Atlanta 8, 1890.	102	103

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta National	100	101
Atlanta Banking	100	101
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	102 1/2	103
Merchants Bank	100	101
Bank of the State of Georgia	100	101
Gate City National	100	101
Capital City	100	101
Lowry Banking	100	101
Metech & Mechanics Bk & Co.	100	101
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.	100	101
Traders Bank	100	101

RAILROAD BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103
Georgia 1890.	102 1/2	103

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia	204	205
Atlanta and Charlotte	84	85
Southwestern	124	125
Central	122	123
Central delecture	30	31
Augusta and Savannah	30	31
Atlanta and West Point	100	101
Atlanta and West Point delecture	100	101

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, February 12.—The stock market was much less active today, the only animation being in trusts and those shares being the leading feature of the dealings. The excitement yesterday over the reported cut in rates disappeared to the disappointment of the bears, and the list was dull within narrow limits and almost barren of feature. The bears received no encouragement at the outset of business but advanced to the west, gave a complete different complexion to the state of affairs in that region, and instead of a sweeping reduction of rates as reported, the threat to do so and persuasion given by Chairman Feltus to the Chicago, Burlington and Northern to meet the Atlantic on the class of freight comprised to damage done to rates. In sugar refineries the bears expected that the market would bring the junction perpetual that there must be a further break today, and in fact opening prices were 2 1/2 per cent below last night's close. Friends of the trust claimed, however, that the decision merely left things as they were, and that the market was working with the trust nor restrict the payment of dividends. The clique took the stock in hand and its price was soon run up above last night, and later in the day further advanced. The highest price was reached shortly before 2 p. m.—6 1/4, which is 6 1/2 per cent better than its first sale. Some reaction from this was made in the last hour, but a very material improvement was seen as the result of the day's transactions. Other trusts followed, all showing marked strength, except lead and are the only stocks to show marked advances for the day. The market sympathized with the reaction in sugar and toward the close was rather heavy, with but slight changes from last night's figures, a majority of the list showing an improvement, and sugar is up 1/2, cotton oil 1/2, and Chicago gas 1/2. Trading in the regular list was 144,338 shares, including 10,000 of stocks 6 1/2, sugar contributing 50,000.

Exchange dull and heavy at 183 1/2 and 184 1/2.

Money easy at 3 1/4.

Submarine balances: Coin \$12,396,000; currency \$5,645,000.

Governments, 4 1/2; 10 1/2; 10 1/2.

State bonds—

Ala. Class A 4 to 5-107	N. O. Pacific 1st—92 1/2
do. Class B 5 to 10-107	do. Central 1st—92 1/2
do. Class C 5 to 10-107	do. Western 1st—92 1/2
do. Class D 5 to 10-107	do. Pacific 1st—92 1/2
do. Class E 5 to 10-107	do. Reading—92 1/2
do. Class F 5 to 10-107	do. Chesapeake—92 1/2
do. Class G 5 to 10-107	do. W. & A. Pac. 1st—92 1/2
do. Class H 5 to 10-107	do. Rock Island—92 1/2
do. Class I 5 to 10-107	do. Virginian—92 1/2
do. Class J 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class K 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class L 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class M 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class N 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class O 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class P 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class Q 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class R 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class S 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class T 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class U 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class V 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class W 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class X 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class Y 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2
do. Class Z 5 to 10-107	do. preferred—92 1/2

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, February 12, 1890.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts of cotton:

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, STOCK.	1889.	1890.
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000
Monday	17,200	20,000
Tuesday	17,200	20,000
Wednesday	17,200	20,000
Thursday	17,200	20,000
Friday	17,200	20,000
Saturday	17,200	20,000
Sunday	17,200	20,000